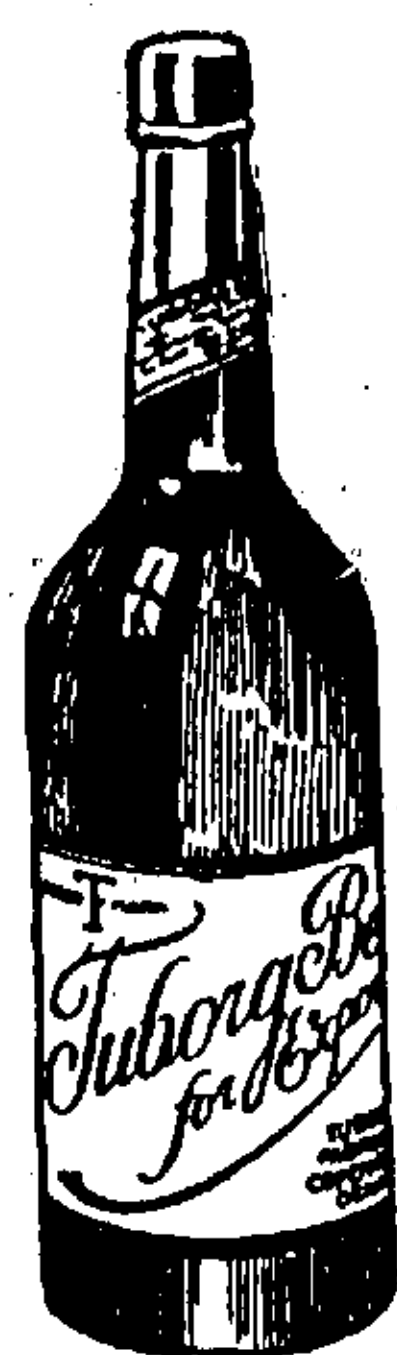




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for Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Arthritis

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Natural salt from the water.
In tins and bottles.
VICHY-ETAT SALT
VICHY-ETAT TABLETS 2 or 3 after meals
VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS to make your own
digestive aerated water.
Refuse substitutes.



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who dances

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There is no better foundation for face powder. Used occasionally between the dances, it will keep her face cool and unflushed throughout the evening.

When too pale she uses

"HAZELINE" ROSE FROST

Both in glass pots All Chemists and Stores

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BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LABOUR PARTY MOTION REJECTED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Friday, May 26th.
The discussion on the decision of the Government to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government was opened in a crowded House by Mr. J. R. Clynes (Labour) who moved the following resolution: "That having heard the statement of the Prime Minister this House is of opinion that the termination of the Trade Agreement with Russia and the severance of diplomatic relations would have serious international consequences and close a promising venue to the restoration of trade and industry and is therefore a policy to which the country ought not to be committed until a report of a select committee, based upon an examination of all relevant documents, and full inquiry into facts, has been submitted to this House."

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, replying began with a reference to the reported decision of the Canadian Government to terminate their trade agreement with Russia. In regard to the effects of the British Government's action upon trade, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the foreign trade of Russia was not the expression either of ordinary commercial activities or economic forces. It was largely an instrument of policy. Trade was not dependent upon the trade agreement or upon diplomatic representation. The United States had done about as much trade with Soviet Russia as we had. Never had they been willing to afford diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Government or admitted a trade delegation.

For legitimate trade, His Majesty's Government were prepared to give all necessary facilities. Areas might go on but Russian representatives would enjoy no special privileges. They were subjected to the law of the land in which they lived and they were not to be permitted to continue illicit activities which had been pursued alike by the delegation and by the Soviet Mission. The Government was not prepared to accept a select committee but to ask the House for a clear expression of confidence and approval.

There was, of course, a great mass of information in the possession of the Government derived from many sources extending over a long period out of which they had produced only one or two documents in the paper which they had laid before the House. They were content to act upon the information which they had disclosed. They thought it unnecessary to produce any more of this information now and since it was undesirable to do it. But he would give the House some indication of a kind of material that there was.

Bolshevik Machinations.
Referring to the demonstration in front of the British Embassy at Washington, Sir Austen Chamberlain said this might be not unconnected with the message that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Moscow sent to his agents abroad on April 26th in which he stated it was absolutely imperative to organize in the shortest space of time meetings against England and to demonstrate where possible in front of British Embassies and Legations. "Information in our possession shows that every quarter of the world where ferment and trouble exist the Soviet Government sought to take advantage of those elements to increase unrest and to create trouble, and, above all, in those places where British interests would be affected. It shows that these activities were carried on not merely abroad, not merely in Asia, but in this country. It shows that the Zinovieff's letter was not the only or the last document."

It shows us the painful part which throughout the troubles in China Soviet diplomacy and their agents played in that country. Bolshevik activities in China date back at least as far as 1923. In January of that year we know the Executive Committee of the Third International sent instructions to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to exercise their force for the purpose of striking heavy and well aimed blows against Imperialism and foreign Powers.

Soviet Mischief in China.

We know they complained that the Communist Party in China was devoting insufficient attention to sabotage in foreign enterprises, factories and works and that such a position could hardly be considered normal. In 1924 the Soviet Government established diplomatic relations in China and M. Kura-khan was appointed Soviet Ambassador at Peking. His instructions authorized him to assist in the

organization of methodical agitation and public demonstrations of the people against foreign intervention.

On November 7th at an official banquet the Soviet Ambassador exhorted the Chinese Government to tear up the treaties between China and foreign Powers.

If we come to Shanghai we know that Russian money was not alien to disturbances there. A riot at Shanghai which originated in the Japanese mills took place on May 13th, 1925, and on the 11th of that month Karakhan had sent orders to the local committee in Shanghai which were intercepted. The local committee were required on receipt of these instructions to enter immediately into close contact with workmen and their organisations with view to strikes in Japanese factories and in order to play an active part among the workmen so that they should not return to work until they received from the manufacturers the satisfaction they demanded.

Intervention and Incitement.

This intervention and these incitements were not confined to Shanghai. Encouraged by the results of their work there they took up work in Canton. On June 6th, 1925, the Kuomintang of large sums of money which they were sending to conduct a militant campaign against Anglo-Japanese Imperialism and it was pointed out that it was desirable that national indignation against missionary schools should be utilised to dis-miss missionaries as being the real servants of imperialism. The result of inquiries into the nature of the procession of demonstrators against the English and French Concessions in Canton showed it included cadets from the Russian military academy and that the incitement and order to fire were almost certainly given by Russians.

The action of the Soviet Government in those intrigues was well known to everyone in China and was definitely proved at the time of the arrest at Hong Kong, in June 1925, of a certain Soviet citizen officially described in his passport as being at the disposal of the Soviet Embassy. He was carrying a certificate issued by the Soviet Agitation Department in Shanghai ordering him to proceed to Canton for the purpose of organising strikes.

When he came up for trial the physician of the Soviet Consulate-General in Shanghai attempted to bribe a Russian constable of the Municipal Police to declare that he had forged the certificate. The physician was arrested in the act of trying to hand over ten thousand dollars. He was remanded on bail but absconded.

Soviet Perfidy.

"I do not propose to carry the story further," said Sir Austen. "This is the class of information which has been in the possession of the Government, much of it for a long time, some of it only a short time. It showed that the conditions on which alone trade agreements were signed, and upon which every succeeding government without exception has insisted, have been systematically and continuously broken by the other party to the agreement. It shows that the privileges accorded to trade delegations were abused and that Soviet House in London was the seat not only—I might almost say not chiefly—of trade activities but of political propaganda and anti-British action. It shows that the Soviet Mission at Chesham House was engaged in similar activities in breach of the comity of nations and in abuse of the diplomatic privileges accorded them, and it shows both these organisations were acting under the instructions and in the spirit of a government which was pursuing the same hostile policy to a government with which it professed to be in friendly relations in every part of the world."

Sir Austen recalled notes addressed to the Soviet Government regarding its anti-British activities by Mr. Lloyd George and by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when they held office and told of his own repeated warnings to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires of breaches of the trade agreement.

Why Relations Were Not Broken Off Before.

He had been asked why relations had not been broken off before. If the Government had thought only of British interests and of their own protection they would have done so. He had previously pleaded with earnestness, with passion, to the House not to force their decision upon the Government to give the Soviet Government yet another chance to mend their ways. If in pleading so he had used exaggerated language at least it showed how honest was his endeavour and how long and patiently he pursued it.

His Majesty's Government had, during the two and a half years for which they had been responsible, pursued their policy of peace in every part of the world. They had co-operated with all who would co-operate with them and had loyally supported the League of Nations and they had helped to add to its authority and strength. Only one government had refused to co-operate. "Still we strove, still we continued relations which had become hollow sham."

No Attention Paid.

At last we felt it necessary not to confine ourselves to a spoken warning which had been uttered again and again but once more to repeat in solemn form our words of protest and warning. The Soviet Government had paid no attention to these words of warning. They have shown they are incorrigible. We practised forbearance until our patience was worn out. We have pushed patience to a point at which further persistence in it would be weakness. We have even now not sought to engage the action of any other Power or to embarrass them with what are our problems and our difficulties but His Majesty's Government can no longer assume responsibility of maintaining diplomatic relations, which, so conducted and so abused are no instruments of peace but a further and continual source of irritation and danger. I ask from the House a clear and unmistakable expression of their approval.

DEEP INTEREST TAKEN IN THE DEBATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26th.
In the House of Commons the debate on the Labourite motion evoked equal interest with Mr. Baldwin's statement and was followed by a number of prominent diplomats also by Khan Bahadur Patel, C.I.E., Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, in submitting the motion, declared that the Government were giving one of the finest world advertisements to the Communists, and strengthening their propaganda. The Labour Party was most concerned from the business standpoint. Mr. Clynes referred to the £10,000,000 credit for which it was stated, the Midland Bank had almost concluded arrangements, but which had been repudiated immediately it learnt of the raid. It was stated that orders under this arrangement for 50,000 men in the engineering and metal trades for a whole year. He described the White Paper with evidence against the Soviet as a "bright and diverting comic publication," and he did not think the Government were so frightened of the few tiny sailors mentioned therein as the White Paper would have them believe.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said the trade of Russia did not depend upon the Trade Agreement or upon the diplomatic connection, but henceforth the Russians would not enjoy special privileges and would not be permitted to continue their illicit activities. The Government regarded the motion as a vote of censure. Russia was the only Government which refused to co-operate in the work of reconciliation and pacification bound up in the League of Nations and Locarno. On the contrary, she sought to hinder. Their Government was hostile to the League and all for which it stood as it was to the other great League of Nations—the British Empire. The British Government had continued the relations till they became a hollow and a sham, and the Soviet Government had shown itself incorrigible. The British Government would no longer take the responsibility of maintaining diplomatic relations, which were not conducted and abused and were not instruments of peace but of fresh and continual irritation. (Ministerial cheers.)

Bolshevik Activities in China.

Referring to China, Sir Austen Chamberlain traced the Bolshevik activities since early in 1925, when the executive of the Third International instructed the communists to prepare to strike a heavy blow against foreign imperialism, and complained that the Chinese Communists were not attending sufficiently to sabotage in foreign establishments. He outlined the anti-foreign instructions given to Karakhan and his exhortation to the Chinese Government to tear up the treaties.

He mentioned Karakhan's orders (which had been intercepted) to the local committee at Shanghai to organise strikes in Japanese factories and incite workers of the Communist International. Karakhan had then notified the Kuomintang to pursue the struggle against Anglo-Japanese relations, but to avoid as far as possible encounters with American, Italian or French interests. He further advised the cultivation of indignation against missionary schools, with the object of dismissal of the missionaries.

Sir Austen expressed the belief that the order to fire on the British and French concessions at Shamen had almost certainly been given by the Russians.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not think that the Government ought to have gone to extreme limits. They might have withdrawn the privileges conferred under the Trade Agreement, and deported the persons possessing documents infringing the Trade Agreement, but the Government's action was the gravest thing ever done in this country short of embarking on war. The Government had taken a leap in the dark, into a whirlpool.

The Missing Document.

Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks, replying to the debate, said he possessed a photographic copy produced in the Arctic building, of the missing

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SUMMER CRUISES 1927

To Shanghai, Tsingtau, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
(for Tientsin & Peking), Dairen and
return to Hong Kong.

	"PATROCLUS"	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"
	11,316 tons.	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	June 23rd	July 2nd	Aug. 25th
Arrive Shanghai	" 26th	" 24th	" 25th
Leave Shanghai	" 29th	" 27th	" 31st
Arrive Tsingtau	July 1st	" 29th	Sept. 2nd
Leave Tsingtau	" 1st	" 29th	" 2nd
Arrive Wei-hai-wei	" 2nd	" 30th	" 3rd
Leave Wei-hai-wei	" 2nd	" 30th	" 3rd
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	" 3rd	" 31st	" 4th
Leave Taku Bar	" 6th	Aug. 4th	" 8th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 7th	" —	" —
Leave Chingwangtao	" 7th	" —	" —
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 8th	" 5th	" 9th
Arrive Dairen	" 12th	" 9th	" 15th
Arrive Taku Bar	" —	" —	" 20th
Leave Taku Bar	July 13th	Aug. 11th	" 21st
Arrive Wei-hai-wei	" 13th	" 10th	" 21st
Leave Wei-hai-wei	" 14th	" 11th	" 22nd
Arrive Tsingtau	" 15th	" 12th	" 23rd
Leave Tsingtau	" 17th	" 14th	" 25th
Arrive Shanghai	" 23rd	" 20th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 26th	" 23rd	" 4th

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EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 27th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 3/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1240
Credits, 4 months' sight	1315
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	54 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank Bills, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank Bills, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	nom
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	1044
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	98
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	894
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	1312
ON HAIPOH.—	
On demand	nom
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	93 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	93 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	93 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	26 7/16
BAR SILVER, per oz.	26 7/16

War Office document the loss of which had led to the raid. Sir William said that this document was of an important and secret character and the contents would undoubtedly be useful to any foreign Power getting hold of it. He also possessed the names and addresses of most of the Soviet spies in England and also a considerable number of the questionnaires they used. The Soviet spy system in England was one of the most complete and most nefarious he had ever met.

Asked why no arrests had been made, Sir William Joynson-Hicks said that if the House approved of the Government's decision, Mr. Rosegoltz would receive the despatch of His Majesty's Government tomorrow, after which he would decide what course to take. (Loud ministerial cheers greeted this hint of forthcoming arrests.)

Labourite Motion Rejected.

The closure was applied by a Conservative amendment to the Labour motion, approving of the Government's decision to break with the Soviet, which was adopted by 357 votes to 111. The same amendment was made a substantive motion and adopted by 346 to 98. The Labour motion was defeated by 307 votes to 118.

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHICAGO, May 26th.
The Communists mentioned in a notebook found at Soviet House in London in the recent raid are well known here, and include Lydia Gibson, the artist wife of the American cartoonist, Robert Minor, son of a former Texas judge. The couple are now in Russia, where the husband represents the workers' party of America.

HONG KONG STOCK

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 27TH, 1927.

H.K. Bank	\$1,065 buy.
Do., London	\$1,117 buy.
Chartered Bank	\$220 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$210 nom.
Do., O.	\$134 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$29 buy, 94 sel.
East Asia Bank	\$30 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$320 nom.
China Underwriters	\$380 nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 143 buy.
Union Insurance	\$275 buy, 250 sel.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$200 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$600 nom.
Donglee	\$31 nom.
Sinobank	\$223 buy.
Hong Kong Lugs	\$1.10 nom.
Lido-Chinas (Prof.)	\$34 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$35 s.d.
Shall Transports	\$87 nom.
Star Ferries	\$54 nom.
Waterworks	\$147 buy.
China Sugars	\$31 nom.
Maibon Sugars	\$31 nom.
Benguet	\$1.70 buy.
Kulua Mining Ad.	\$35 buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 194 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 94 buy.
S'hai Explorations	Tls. 4 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 64 buy.
Rails	\$4 nom.
Tronoh Mines	\$217 nom.
Ural Caspians	\$9 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$104 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkows	Tls. 143 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 5 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 106 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$31 nom.
H.K. Lands	\$54 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	\$36 sel.
H.K. Territorials	\$13 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$143 nom.
Princes Buildings	\$39 nom.
Maral Lands	\$14 nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 7.70 buy.
Oriental	Tls. 2.10 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 27 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 27 buy.
China Buses	Tls. 7 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$21 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
Singapore Tractors	\$104 nom.
Thames	\$204 buy.
Amusements	\$35 nom.
Canton Ice	\$30 buy.
Cement (combined)	\$7.30/7 1/2 sa.
Do. (old)	\$34 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	\$13.35 buy.
Do. (old)	\$10 buy.
Do. (new)	\$7 buy.
China Frigidities	\$230 buy.
Constructions	\$154 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$36 nom.
Lat. A. Wings	\$36 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$554 buy, 554 sa.
Macao Electric	\$36 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$5 sel.
Lane Overflows	\$7 sel.
Macintoshes	\$194 nom.
Sinobank	\$34 nom.
United Amusements	\$30 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$11 nom.
Wm. Fowells	\$37.70 nom.
Telephones	\$37.70 nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales nom.—nominal.	

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HUNG HOM RAILWAY BRIDGE

SATURDAY, 28th, SUNDAY, 29th MAY
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The 4 Flying Arko "Kings of the Air" will perform the hazardous feat with eyes blindfolded and enveloped in sacks.

TRAINED stallion "Sourabaja" will dance the most up-to-date dances under the conductorship of Mr. F. ISAKO.

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MATINEE:

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AT 4 P.M.
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GREAT OPPORTUNITY:—

During Intervals Children will be allowed to Ride HORSES, PONIES, CAMELS, DONKEYS, etc.

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serve all your needs.

It is delicious in Ice Cream. Can be carried with no inconvenience for use in Tea or by itself—Children love it and it is absolutely safe. (A.P.S.)

THE CHINA PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

CHINA'S DOMESTIC TURMOIL ANALYSED.

NO HOPE OF SETTLEMENT IN NEAR FUTURE.

We published recently an interesting analysis of the China Situation by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby in the "North China Daily News." We give the following extracts from a subsequent article in which he urges the necessity of foreign intervention and gives an outline of a plan upon which he considers it should be conducted:

With the exception of Shansi and Kweichow, the whole of the 18 provinces of China are the scene of actual warfare, writes Mr. A. de C. Sowerby in the "North China Daily News." Add to this the fact that throughout the whole of China well organized bandit hordes are operating each on a more or less extensive scale, that in certain areas, notably in the north-central regions, the local populace is extensively mobilized into bands such as the "Red Spears Society," for protection against bandits and the military alike, and that the soldiers everywhere do as much looting and plundering of the people as fighting, and we have a picture of such unmitigated chaos and misery that it is hard for the Western mind to envisage it.

There is no hope from any of the warlords, because not one of them, except Yen Hsi Shan of Shansi, cares for anything but his own enrichment and personal aggrandizement. Each is in the game entirely for what he can get out of it, while everywhere is the sinister influence of the Communist agents of Moscow, working ceaselessly to increase the confusion and chaos, never allowing it to die down, eggling the Chinese on against the foreigner—in short, doing everything within their power to bring about a cataclysm such as the world has never before seen. In Central China they have succeeded in rousing the labouring classes to a point even beyond their control, so that all commercial and industrial enterprise is at a standstill, and nothing but ruin faces the manufacturers and the merchant and shopkeeper classes, while the wealthy are being mulcted by the self-appointed Government and made to contribute large sums to its support. As the factories are all closed, the labouring and artisan classes are all out of employment, and the self-appointed Government is being hard put to it to keep the hungry masses from starvation.

No Really Strong Elements.

There is no hope of a settlement in the near future, since not one of these warring elements is strong enough to defeat the others, and the tide of battle sweeps ceaselessly up and down the country. Now one party advances, only to retreat in disorder. This is followed by the crumbling up of the erstwhile victors. As soon as one of the parties gets strong enough so as to look like succeeding in dominating the whole situation, treachery brings him or it down again to the common level. And ever the people suffer; their homes are looted and burned, they are pressed into the army as soldiers or are marched off as carriers, mere beasts of burden for the looting soldiers. At best, the troops are made to feed the latter, without payment of any sort. There is no end to the picture of horror that could be drawn; the sum total of the misery and suffering in China since the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 is not to be calculated; the loss of life must run into hundreds of thousands if not millions, while the destruction of property is beyond computing. And the appalling thing is that it is growing steadily worse; there is no solution from within, nothing but a dreary vista of wars, intrigue, massacres, corruption, rapine, and the final dissolution of a once proud Empire into a number of petty mutually antagonistic states. There are no longer any forces in China that will hold it together; only disintegrating forces are left.

The Asiatic Breakup.

The break-up of China, the destruction of foreign prestige and interests and the domination of the Bolsheviks would be the signal for similar disturbances to commence in other Asiatic countries. India would follow suit, and Japan would not escape. Flushed with success the Russian Communists would sweep through Asia destroying existing systems and forcing the whole continent back into the misery of the dark ages.

And there are those who actually suggest that to this mess and welter should be abandoned the foreign concessions, that foreign interests shall be placed in the hands of those who have shown themselves utterly incapable of managing their own affairs and that foreign residents in China shall give themselves up to be governed by the rogues who have brought about the ruin of this great country.

As has already been pointed out, the only hope for a speedy and permanent solution of the Chinese problem is intervention on the part of the leading nations of the world, acting in unison. That this is practicable is obvious to the majority of those who know and have studied China, and following is an outline of a general scheme that might be adopted.

The Powers Involved.

The Powers at present involved, arranged in the order of the extent of their interests, are Great Britain, Japan, France, the United States of America, and Italy. It is these Powers that should combine to formulate a joint policy. Plans should be made for the despatching to China of naval and military forces large enough to patrol the coasts and the Yangtze River and to garrison the treaty ports and guard the railways. To do this very few more war vessels than are now on the China coast would be needed, while well under a hundred thousand foreign troops would be ample to occupy all the railways and treaty ports, in order to give China one more chance of setting her house in order. The Powers should then send an ultimatum to the various warlords and the heads of the political factions immediately to cease hostilities, and to meet at some central point for a round table consultation with a view to coming to terms and establishing adequate government for the country, either as a whole or in sections. The safety of all would be guaranteed by the Powers, whose representatives would watch the proceedings. If this round-table conference were successful, well and good. The plans for despatching foreign troops to China would be shelved for the time being, though the threat of intervention would be maintained till such time as the system or systems of government evolved at the conference had been put into effect and had proved to be adequate for the maintenance of law and order, the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of amicable relations with foreign Powers. If the militarists and political leaders failed to comply with the demand to hold such a conference, or if, having been called, it proved a failure, then the plans for occupation would be put into effect.

A Provisional Government.

A provisional government by the five Powers, should be established, which would operate with due consideration of the Chinese legal code, and would have complete jurisdiction over all foreigners in China as well as the Chinese. The Customs, postal and salt and land tax services would be taken over and conducted in such a way as to provide the necessary funds to run the country and maintain the army of pacification. Illegal taxation would be stopped. Chinese district magistrates would be retained in office and backed by the provisional government as long as they administered their districts satisfactorily. Wherever possible Chinese would be used in the higher administrative posts. The military and naval commands would at once begin organizing and training Chinese soldiers and sailors and out of the present rabble armies would be made smaller, but efficient, well-trained and well-disciplined forces under foreign officers capable of preventing the recrudescence of banditry and maintaining the peace of the country. In a similar way a navy strong enough to patrol the inland waterways and coastal waters and suppress piracy would be built up.

Forming A Stable Officialdom.

As soon as this had been done, a process of withdrawal would begin, both civil and military. On the civil side well-trained Chinese officials would gradually be worked into higher and higher positions of responsibility. The same would apply to the military side, and in the end China would be left with a stable and efficient government that would be wholly Chinese, and which would enjoy complete sovereignty in its own dominions. Automatically all questions of extraterritorial rights, the holding of Chinese soil by foreign Powers and Customs autonomy would be solved by elimination. Thus would China be given a good government, regain her peace and prosperity, and be placed on a footing of equality with other nations.

Justification Of Intervention.

The justification of intervention in China lies in the menace that continued chaos in this country would be to world peace and prosperity. That it would be bitterly resented by certain classes in China is to be expected, but have those classes proved their right to be considered? The warlords and present official classes would resent it, but what justification have these shown to hold their present exalted positions?

The student classes would raise their voice in protest, but it is a proved fact that the students have been the chief tools in the hands of the World's enemies, the Communists from Russia, and have done more than any other group in

(Continued on next Column).

CHINA IN ALL ITS NAKEDNESS.

A CONS' L GENERAL'S ACCOUNT.

DELICIOUS HOME FOR BRITISH REDS!

The fantastic anarchy of modern China is emphasised by Lieut.-Col. P. T. Etherton (former British Consul General for Chinese Turkestan and additional Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court in China) in his invaluable and timely book, "China—the Facts" (published, Benn, 12s. 6d.).

Within a space of fourteen years," he says, "42 Governments have been set up and deposed in Peking, right Presidents have come and gone, and China now finds herself without a central ruling authority."

The Chinese take practically no interest in political affairs. Of the Chinese people 97 per cent. are illiterate, and of the remaining 3 per cent. very few concern themselves with politics and what is passing in the great world beyond their own frontiers.

Mice Eaten Alive.

The author's account of Chinese meals will not allure the Westerner. At great banquets

the dishes are of an infinite variety and comprise stags' tendons, bamboo shoots and bamboo roots, pigeons' eggs preserved in chalk—the older the egg the greater its edible value—lotus seeds, liver of all kinds, and sea slugs.

But perhaps the most horrible dish served, apparently at luncheon, was a number of newly born white mice served alive, to be dipped in treacle and swallowed like a

pastry. There is no nonsense about humanity among the Chinese warlords. They obtain a profitable income by cultivating opium, and when there are any wounded in their eternal battles "they receive only the crudest treatment. . . . in many cases they are not even removed from the battlefield." In fact, they are left to die.

As for Chinese justice, it ruthlessly exploits the weak.

Mud Flats To Great City.

The British and foreign concessions in China were created, as the author reminds the world, at the suggestion of the Chinese Government itself in 1876, and by now are their comforts more appreciated than the Chinese.

Shanghai has an area of 5,500 acres, and the present value of land and property there exceeds £20,000,000. When it passed into international control it was a mud flat. To-day it is one of the great commercial cities of the world, possessing well-made streets, electric lighting, modern drainage, and an efficient police force.

A clear and interesting account is given of the malicious activities of the Bolsheviks.

MAKING GOLD BY CHEMISTRY.

FRENCHMAN'S CLAIMS FOR A NEW FORMULA.

M. Jollivet-Dasielot, a chemist, of Douai, has discovered a new formula for producing synthetic gold by chemical means. The process consists of bringing to a temperature of 1,100 degrees a mixture of six grammes of pure silver, two grammes of yellow silver, two grammes of antimony, one gramme of orpiment, and one gramme of tin.

During the heating process additions of silver and antimony are injected into the mixture, which is afterwards treated by washings with distilled water and ammonia. The liquid is filtered and the gold is found as a deposit.

M. Jollivet-Dasielot states that he produced ten milligrammes of gold, which he claims is sufficient to prove the commercial value of his process. The greater part of the six grammes of silver was recovered, and can be used again.

China to bring about the present chaos, and the world must judge whether it is going to allow its peace to be jeopardized by the frenzy of a group of school boys or the selfish schemes of ruthless militarists.

Opposed to these would be the merchant classes, the gentry, a large section of the labouring classes, and the farming classes, who would welcome the restoration of law and order, but who now are dumb, daring not openly to give voice to their feelings, but secretly wishing that the foreign Powers would step in and clean up the hordes of soldiers and bandits and do away with the oppression of the militarists. The masses of China are dumb. By nature a peaceable people, the Chinese are easy victims to terrorism; but their inarticulate call rings out to the nations of the West to save them from the appalling oppression and ravages of the terrorists and militarists, and heavy indeed will be the responsibility of those who will have it in their power to give the needed aid but who fail to respond.

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A BRITISH EXPRESS RECORD.

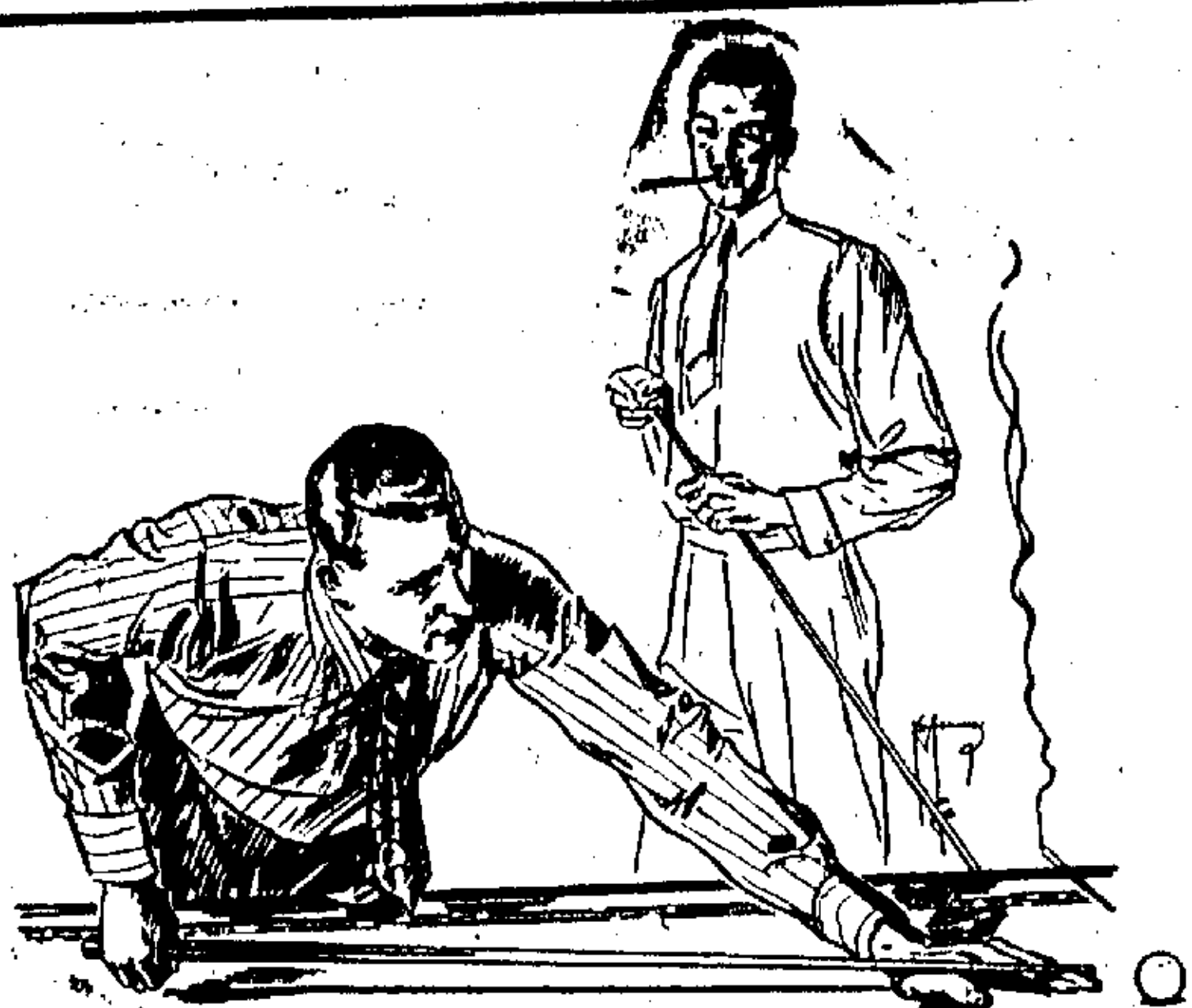
MONSTER ENGINE'S RUN BETWEEN EXETER AND WATERLOO.

A speed of 85 miles an hour was attained with a record load by the Lord Nelson, Britain's most powerful express passenger engine, in its final test on the Southern Railway last month. The Lord Nelson was set the task of hauling 16 corridor coaches of the latest Southern Railway type, with one dining car,

from Waterloo to Exeter and back—a load of 521 tons, far in excess of anything ever attempted on this steeply-graded route, and the heaviest corridor train that has ever left Waterloo Station.

Although no special running was attempted, speeds of over 85 miles an hour, normally attained by the King Arthur class with the lighter load, were maintained without difficulty by the Lord Nelson, with the extra 100 tons, particularly between Chard Junction and Beaton Junction, in the down direction—eight miles continuously—at over 85 miles an hour.

Ten more engines of the Lord Nelson type are being built.



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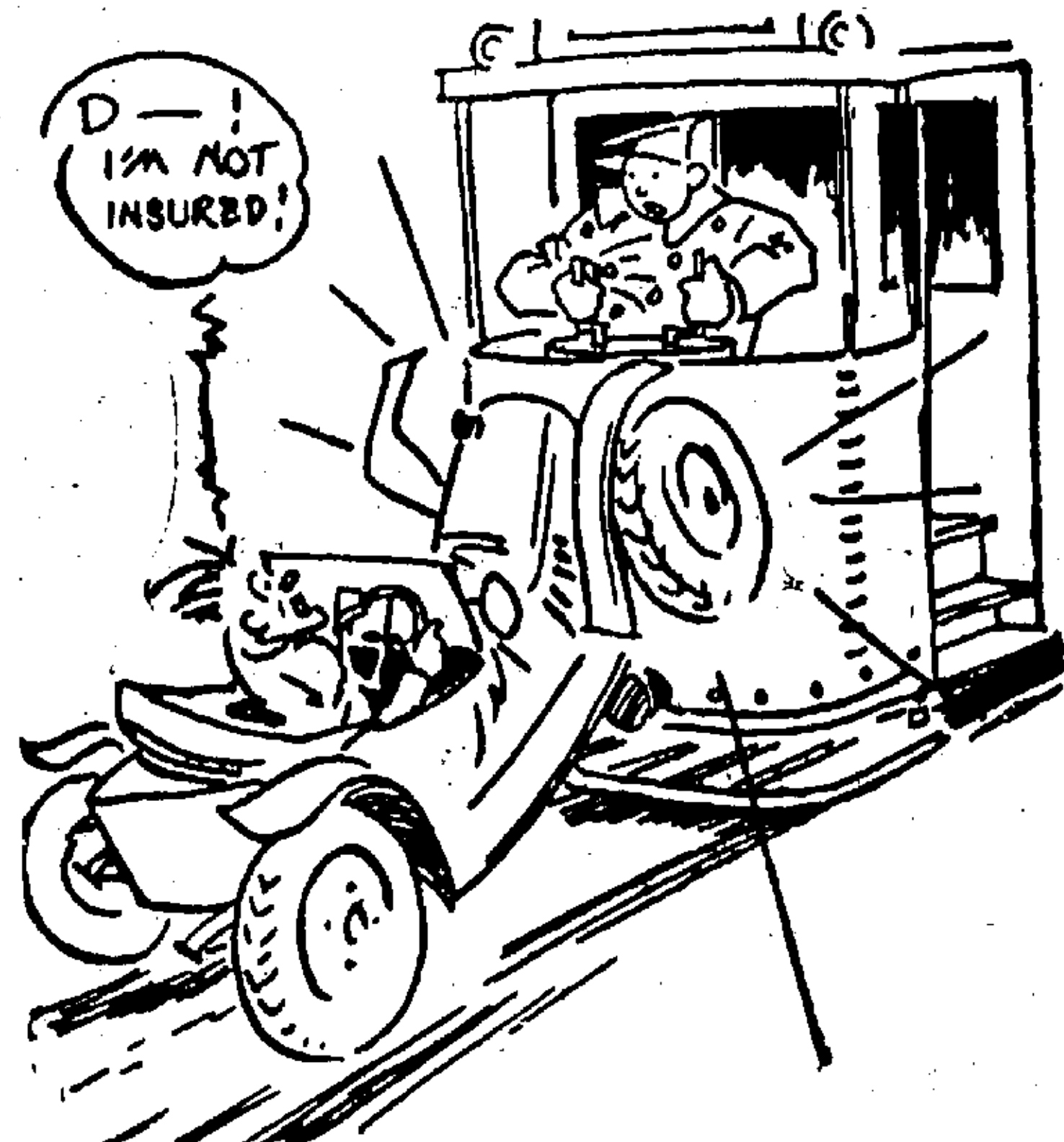
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CHINA ASSOCIATION.

RECORD ANNUAL MEETING.

LAST YEAR'S TRADE.

The annual general meeting of the China Association was held at the P. & O. Offices on April 27th, when Mr. L. N. Leefe, Chairman, presided over a record attendance. The speechmaking was probably also a record, for the meeting lasted for an hour and three quarters.

Among those present were: Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonagh, Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Sir Anderson, W. Fisher, Messrs. F. A. H. Hill, H. D. C. Jones, W. B. Kennett, D. Landale, L. N. Leefe, H. W. Looker, M.P., E. E. Mackay, H. A. J. Macray, H. W. Robertson, D. C. Rutherford, F. Salinger, E. A. Stanton and T. H. Whitehead (members of the General Committee); Sir Claude Sowerby, Sir H. de Sausmarez, Messrs. W. T. Alway, G. T. Edkins, C. Boswick, A. Brooke Smith, P. L. Knight, E. J. Carroll, W. Carter, H. Whistler, A. H. Harris, C. Thorne, J. Whittall, Dr. O. Marriott, Messrs. C. E. Anton, J. R. Michael, H. E. Carmichael, B. W. Leefe, T. Brown, C. R. Slowe, T. Theodore Nicholls, C. E. Sundberg, T. Petrie, A. V. Apear, F. N. Scott, A. S. Garfitt, Gardner, A. R. Duncan, F. Smith, P. R. Wolff, F. S. Clark, H. Norwood, D. J. Reed, H. W. Dady, W. Adams, G. R. S. B. Bwaters, G. A. Richardson, F. J. Abbott, H. Chantley, A. V. Simpson, C. E. Shephard, A. Byer, L. A. Chell, W. H. Wickham, A. O. Reynolds, C. Selby Moore, J. W. Jackson, Jones, W. E. Leveson, J. W. Teesdale, G. H. Michael, S. Michael, J. W. Taylor, W. H. Poate and W. B. Byers, Mr. H. C. Wilcox and Mr. E. M. Gull (Joint Secretaries) and others.

Lord Southborough was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Leefe Chairman for the fourth year in succession, Mr. Stanley Dodwell (who is at present in Hong Kong) Vice Chairman, and Mr. H. G. Simms Hon. Treasurer. The latter is recuperating after a serious illness.

On the proposal of Mr. Brooke Smith, seconded by Mr. Teesdale, the General Committee was re-elected *en bloc*.

The Chairman mentioned an appeal by the Hon. Treasurer for subscriptions from firms in addition to their ordinary subscriptions in order to meet the unduly heavy expenditure caused by the China crisis. He also intimated that the next annual reception will be held on June 27th.

The report of the Association, which was adopted, included the following figures showing the value of manufactured articles exported from the United Kingdom to China during the years 1920-1925:

Year	Value
1920	£41,761,000
1921	21,833,000
1922	21,837,000
1923	17,299,000
1924	19,082,000
1925	13,535,000

The Maritime Customs collection for the financial year 1926 amounted to HK. tael 75,100,000, an increase of HK. tael 4,230,000 as compared with the previous year. Shanghai and Canton, notwithstanding anti-foreign agitation, revealed by far the largest increases, namely, HK. tael 6,692,000 and HK. tael 1,532,000 respectively. Several other Chinese ports show increases in revenue, the principal being Amoy, Dairen, Harbin and Kiao-chow. Other ports, such as Hankow, Newchwang and Swatow, show a diminution in revenue, while Tientsin and Chingwangtao have not maintained their previous records. Owing to lower rates of exchange, the aggregate collection for the year in sterling is £12,162,000, as compared with £12,130,000 for 1925. These satisfactory Customs results have permitted all foreign and domestic loan obligations secured on the Customs Revenue, including the services of the Reorganisation Loan, to be met in full with the exception of the redemption payments for the Consolidated (domestic) Debt, which are still one year in arrears. The revenue from native customs was considerably smaller in 1926, the total amounting to tael 4,600,000, a decrease of tael 228,000 on the previous year.

In connection with these figures it is pointed out that a considerable portion of the Customs revenue is derived from the import of commodities which Great Britain does not export, such as raw cotton, sugar and kerosene, while Chinese trade values have latterly been increased by importations of cereals, which under peaceful conditions China should and would be able to produce herself. Great caution, the report says, is necessary in pronouncing any verdict based on the above figures in regard to the effect of boycott as distinct from that of general unrest in China. It may be noted, in passing, that the value of British exports to Japan declined considerably in 1926 as compared with 1925, which suggests that causes entirely unconnected with boycott contributed to the decline of the value of our trade with China last year.

The national finances of China, says the report, present to-day a sad and disquieting landscape. The total indebtedness roughly estimated at 80 million sterling for external debts, another 50 million sterling for provincial and miscellaneous indebtedness, is capable of consolidation with an ordered and honest administration throughout the country.

WOMAN'S BODY FOUND.

THE CASTLE PEAK DISAPPEARANCE.

HUSBAND IN POLICE CUSTODY.

The mystery of the disappearance of a woman from the Castle Peak district, which we referred to yesterday, has been partly solved. The body of the woman has been dug up by the police search parties in a field some considerable distance from her home, and around the neck was a piece of rope, which may provide the answer as to the cause of death. A post-mortem was carried out at the Kowloon Mortuary yesterday.

The woman disappeared from her hut in the Castle Peak district as long ago as April 6th, and since then rumours about her disappearance have been current. These rumours were called in, and acting on information they took into custody the woman's husband and he was formally charged earlier this week, and detained on suspicion of murdering his wife. This man, a heavily bearded Chinese, made a statement to the police in which he said that he believed that his wife had eloped with another man. This was his only explanation of her disappearance. Later information, however, led to active inquiries and search on the part of the police.

Their first action was to dig up the whole of the husband's garden, but nothing was found. Digging was continued in the mud-flats surrounding the hut, and a special Police Headquarters party under Detective Sergeant Rozesky and eventually Sergeant trousers, as mentioned yesterday, were unearthed. The work went on and at length the body was recovered from the mud. The police have still a great deal of investigation to complete as the case presents a number of very curious and baffling features.

"THREE LIVE GHOSTS."

AT THE STAR THEATRE TO-MORROW.

AN ARMISTICE NIGHT PICTURE.

A wave of excitement recently agitated the busiest thoroughfare of London when a burly policeman held up the traffic to allow the passage of an atrociously-looking gentleman, the latest thing in expensively made but extremely shabby, to which was attached a sheep which showed an obvious disinclination to cross the road.

Absorbed and quite unperturbed by the amusement caused by his unheralded arrival, the gentleman steered his charge to the opposite side walk, and by the time the crowd had recovered from its astonishment, had apparently vanished into thin air.

At the same moment two cameras which had been taking a record of this unusual scene from the inside of a covered motor lorry ceased to grind, and George Fitzmaurice, the Paramount producer congratulated himself on having successfully secured a particularly effective and difficult "shot."

The episode showed Cyril Chadwick in his impersonation of "Spoofy" in "Three Live Ghosts," a Paramount picture which will be shown at the Star Theatre to-morrow. Anna Q. Nilsson and Norman Kerry are the featured players. It is a very fine picture indeed showing London's Armistice night madness. It is full of fun and adventure without any "sob stuff," and "Spoofy," who has lost his memory is delightful.

THE GODAVERY TRAGEDY.

MADRAS, May 26th.

With reference to the steam launch tragedy on the river Godavari, it is now known that only fifteen persons, including eight members of the crew, were saved. At the inquiry the owners were able to prove that the tragedy was the result of an accident, but it is widely felt that an amendment of the navigation rules is necessary to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

with 1925, which suggests that causes entirely unconnected with boycott contributed to the decline of the value of our trade with China last year.

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A BROKER'S LIABILITY.

TWO IMPORTANT SHANGHAI JUDGMENTS.

PLAINTIFFS WIN IN BOTH CASES.

In H.B.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, last Saturday, Judge Peter Grain gave judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of Hong Kong \$161,821.06, in the case in which a sharebroker's liability is involved, when a principal's name (buyer or seller) is or is not divulged before or at the time when a share contract or purchase note is signed by the respective brokers or client. The case arose out of the financial crisis which obtained in Hong Kong during 1925.

The Judge in the course of a lengthy judgment, said:

The plaintiff in this case, Emmanuel K. K. Ellis, is a stock and share broker in Shanghai, and was originally a broker in Hong Kong and a member of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The defendants, Odell and Behar, at the time the transactions concerning this action arose were carrying on business in partnership as stock and share brokers and were members of the Hong Kong Share Brokers Association, and now reside in Shanghai. In June, 1925, it is alleged that the plaintiff sold and the defendants bought 500 shares in the China Light and Power Co. and 6,000 shares in the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., for delivery on August Settlement Day, 1925.

And the plaintiff claims that the defendants rendered themselves personally liable to him by reason of signing the sale notes which contained the following statements set out on the sale notes, viz.:

"A.B. This contract is made subject to the Articles and Bye Laws of the Hong Kong Share Brokers Association."

The article set out on the sale note which is alleged to be material to this action is Article 53 and is as follows:

"Every member of the Association shall be personally liable for and shall fulfil according to the Rules and usage of the Association all bargains entered into by him for the sale or purchase of shares, stocks, bonds or debentures whether the distinguishing numbers of any shares or stocks are set forth in any contract, or writing or not unless he furnishes to the party from whom he is buying or for whom he is selling before the completion of the bargain the name of the person for whom he is buying or selling as the case may be."

The plaintiff further states that the defendants did not furnish him before the completion of the contracts with the names of the buyers of the shares.

When the August Settlement Day arrived it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant firm that the time for the performance of the contracts should be extended until the September 21st, 1925.

Before that day arrived the plaintiff released the defendants from the contract for 1,000 of the Hong Kong Tramway shares. On the Settlement Day, September 21st, 1925, the plaintiff tendered to the defendants 5,000 Hong Kong Tramway shares and 600 China Light and Power Co. shares, but the defendants refused and neglected to take them up.

Some time in September an arrangement was come to between the parties by which 1,500 Hong Kong Tramway shares came out of the contract leaving 3,500 Tramway shares and 600 China Lights in dispute.

The statement of claim alleges that a further arrangement was arrived at between the plaintiff and the defendant firm by which the date of the delivery of the 3,500 Tramways and 600 China Lights was extended to the August Settlement Day, 1926, on the defendants agreeing to pay the plaintiff interest on the purchase money at 7 per cent per annum, and that again on that settling day the defendants refused to take delivery and pay for the shares. In March, 1926, the plaintiff states that he agreed to allow the defendants \$3,000 upon their taking up and paying for the shares. But they did not take up the shares.

It is a fact of some importance in arriving at a decision as to the parties to the contract, that when the date arrived for the shares to be delivered that were tendered to the defendants and not to the buyers, whose names the defendants alleged they disclosed to the plaintiff.

And it was the defendant Behar who had to take the plaintiff's agent to the offices of the various buyers.

I am of opinion that on the documents produced in this case that I can come to no other conclusion than that the parties to the contract for the sale of these shares were the plaintiff, Ellis, on the one part, and the defendant firm of Odell and Behar, on the other.

(Continued on next column.)

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HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending May 21st states:—

Plague.
23 cases at Bombay.
2 cases at Rangoon.
3 cases at Calcutta.
Cholera.
49 cases at Calcutta.
19 cases at Negapatam.
5 cases at Bangkok.
157 cases at Haiphong.
16 cases at Saigon.
Small-pox.
51 cases at Bombay.
61 cases at Calcutta.
4 cases at Karachi.
17 cases at Rangoon.
1 case at Singapore.
1 case at Bangkok.
10 cases at Canton.
1 case at Dairen.

part. That the defendants were employed by the plaintiff to sell the shares in consideration for the brokerage allowed and were to and did undertake full responsibility and liability for carrying out the contract.

Therefore, judgment will be for the plaintiff for the sum of Hong Kong \$161,821.06 in the equivalent Shanghai currency and in the alternative damages to be ascertained for breach of contract. In the event, on further argument, of being satisfied that adequate damages cannot be ascertained I will make an order for specific performance of the contract.

BEHAR v. ELLIS.

Judgment For Plaintiff.

Judgment was also given in the case Jack Behar v. E. E. Ellis & Co.

The Judge said:—

The plaintiff in this case claims that on certain dates by a contract in writing the defendants agreed to purchase certain shares for delivery on the March Settlement Day, which was March 29th, 1927, and which was the March Settlement Day the defendants refused to accept delivery of these shares and that consequently the plaintiff suffered damage to the extent of Tls. 4,500.

The defendants admit that they agreed to purchase the shares in question, but do not admit that they refused to accept delivery of the shares. And the defendants further state in their statement of defence that if the plaintiff re-sold the Ewo Cotton Mills shares at the price of Tls. 6.35 per share that it was not a genuine sale and that it did not take place in the open market and that it was not the price that the shares in the Ewo Cotton Mills were selling at on March 29th, 1927. They further place as a set off that the plaintiff is indebted to them to the amount of Hong Kong Tls. 131,821.06 which price of Tls. 6.35 per share that he re-sold the shares to the plaintiff, Ellis & Co., to Odell and Behar and is the subject of an action already brought in this Court. This plea of a set off has been obliged to be abandoned, because the parties concerned are not the same parties.

The Judge concluded: I consider that I must accept the statement of the plaintiff that he sold the shares for the best price he could get. Consequently, I find for the plaintiff, and give judgment for him for the sum claimed as damages, viz., the difference between the purchase price and the sale price of the 1,000 Ziangbe Rubber Company shares, and the 1,200 Ewo Cotton Mills shares, set out in the statement of claim, as amounting to Tls. 4,500 and costs.

TRADE IN CHILDREN.

WOMAN KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.

SHARP WARNING TO INTENDING CHILD PURCHASERS.

A Chinese woman who enticed a little girl away from her mother and eventually sold her for \$50, was charged with kidnapping yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy. Another woman and her adopted daughter were also charged with harbouring the child.

The last two defendants were represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada, and Mr. R. A. C. North, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

According to the little girl's mother, the first defendant went to her house on May 14th, and before she left she said she would take the girl out to get her some cakes.

The mother allowed the girl to go, and after waiting two hours for her return, she became alarmed and reported the matter to the Police.

Next day the kidnapper was traced at Aberdeen and arrested. From information supplied by her, it was learned that she had taken the child to another woman and offered her for sale saying that the child was her niece and that her father was dying and they needed the money for funeral expenses. The woman whom the kidnapper approached said that she had five children herself, but she would like to have the child and would buy her for her adopted daughter.

The sum of \$50 was eventually paid for the little girl, and she was sent to Sai Wan Ho and placed with the said adopted daughter.

Two Cents Bribe!

The little girl, 7 years of age, went into the box and partly confirmed the story. She added that she was promised two cents if she would keep quiet.

Addressing the Court, Mr. d'Almada said that there certainly was no guilty knowledge on the part of the second defendant. She had only acted indiscreetly. Where the third defendant was concerned there was absolutely nothing against her. She had only taken the girl from her foster mother.

Mr. North said that he was quite sure that these two defendants had no guilty intent whatsoever, but the reason he brought the charge against them was to make them understand that one could not buy a child in the Colony without making full enquiries. He said kidnapping must be stopped, and if persons buying a child were to use reasonable discretion, kidnappers would not find a market so easily.

The magistrates sentenced the first defendant, the actual kidnapper, to three months' hard labour. The second defendant who bought the child for her adopted daughter was fined \$50, and the third defendant was discharged.

JOHN GILPIN AT KOWLOON.

NAVAL OFFICER'S PONY.

A Naval officer had an alarming experience in Kowloon on Thursday. Lieut. P. E. Hearley of H.M.S. *Hermes* was riding his pony near Kowloon Hospital when the animal suddenly bolted along Waterloo and Nathan Roads. The pony ran into a crowd of people waiting for a bus in Nathan Road, knocking down a Chinese and injuring him so that he had to be taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital. The pony then stopped and allowed its master to lead it away.

RAID ON SEAMEN'S UNION.

END OF THE HONG KONG BRANCH.

SIGNBOARD REMOVED.

PREMISES GUARDED BY THE POLICE.

During the early hours of this morning a posse of police raided the premises of the Seamen's Union at 137, Des Vaux Road, Central, removed the Union signboard and took possession of papers and other documents found in the rooms.

Full official details of the raid are not yet available but it is understood that the chief objective of the Police was not to make arrests but simply to close the building as Union quarters, to seize any seditious literature that might be found and to put an end once and for all to an organisation in Hong Kong which has admittedly political associations and is now directed by Communist leaders who have fled from Canton to Hankow.

The proscription of the Union was gazetted by the Government late last evening and the Police acted as promptly as possible after this announcement was made. They proceeded under the authority of the Societies Ordinance.

The Government have for some time past had under consideration the closing of the Seamen's Union in Hong Kong but the step, it is believed, was only definitely decided upon at the meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday. The question was submitted to the District Watchmen's Committee and the members of this influential Chinese body were unanimous that it would be in the interests of the Colony and of the Seamen themselves if this Union, which has long ceased to represent the men and has become a purely political association, were disbanded.

As is known, the majority of the Union officials have been driven from their headquarters in Canton by the present Canton Administration. They took the Union funds with them and now rewards are being offered for their arrest. Recently, however, they issued a circular from Hankow defying the Chiang Kai Shek Government and ordering all Union members to obey instructions received from the Central Office in Hankow only. To have permitted the Hong Kong branch to function, in such circumstances as these, would merely have been aiding and abetting the enemies of the Canton Administration. This aspect of the question is dealt with more fully in our leading article this morning.

GUARDING AGAINST THE REDS.

INCREASING PRECAUTIONS IN CANTON.

BANDIT GANGS AS SECRET SERVICE AGENTS.

STUDENTS SUPPORT LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A new reign of terror is feared in Canton, many people being alarmed at the proposed legalization of black-mailers and highway robbers who have been preying upon the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the City. After every coup d'état effected in Canton during the past eight or ten years some junior military officers possessing arms and a small following have inevitably been left out of consideration in the reorganization that followed. These men invariably turn into bandits and the kidnapping and robbery so often reported in Canton and vicinity are the work of these gangs. Now it is proposed to ask some of these gangs to surrender to the Administration in order that they may be assigned the duty of honorary secret service men for the hunting down of "Reds," or any person opposed to the present régime.

Practically all points of entry to Canton City are now well-guarded, and it is not believed that the "Reds" will find it easy to make their way in. General Li Tsai Hsin has appointed Colonel Wang Wen Kan's forces to protect the north-eastern section of Canton City in order to check any possible invasion of "Reds" by way of Bo Tai Sze and Yuan Ngan Tung of the Panyu District. The Chamber of Commerce at Kowloon, Shingling, has reported to Canton that the "Reds" in the Seven Star Cave are raising a force of peasants' corps and bandits in order to cause further trouble.

On information from the Chinese National Federation of Railway Workers at Canton, the Canton Police yesterday arrested seven "Red" suspects on the Canton-Samshui railway. The Magistrate of Loting District, West River, is offering rewards up to \$400 for the capture of each "Red" still at large within his jurisdiction. The Magistrate, however, is not taking the money for these rewards from the local treasury but is forcing the

local gentry and merchant volunteers to raise funds for the purpose.

General Li Tsai Hsin, Officer Commanding the Troops in Kwangtung, warns printers that he has on three occasions issued orders forbidding the printing and dissemination of circulars unfavourable to the present régime in the Southern Capital and yet such circulars are still being found on the streets. The assumption is that anyone caught having anything to do with the publication of seditious literature will be very severely dealt with. The Canton Police have been exceptionally vigilant the last few days, and inspectors have been visiting all book shops and stands to gather in publications of extreme or radical character.

The students of the Sun Yat Sen University in Canton, once regarded as a hotbed of Bolshevism and as a school for the training of "Red" propagandists, have themselves now issued a manifesto supporting the original Kuomintang platform government of the people, by the people, and for the people—and advising all past "Red" fellow students to free themselves from further relationship with agents of the Soviet Mission still secretly at work.

Unable themselves to collect the assessments from the merchants in Canton for the payment of unemployed Canton-Hong Kong strikers as directed by the military authorities in power, the General Chamber of Commerce at Canton are asking the Police to enforce contributions. The Canton merchants are supposed to contribute \$1,500,000 towards the \$3,700,000 required to disband the unemployed, but up till now only some \$300,000 has been raised for this purpose. The maintenance of the strikers is costing the authorities about \$10,000 daily.

The steady rise of water in different sections of the principal rivers in Kwangtung is exacting its toll of the lives of farmers, many of whose homes have been destroyed. A breach in the dykes at Chao-an has caused no little suffering among the people of the lowland districts, according to information reaching Canton.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN SIBERIA.

Travellers from Siberia, writes a Daily News correspondent, are unanimous in stating that there is intense military activity all along the Trans-Siberian Railway. Troop and munition trains follow each other in an easterly direction. The south of Russia has been combed for rolling stock and three squadrons of aeroplanes have been sent to the Far East.

15th BRIGADE COMPLETE.

"CITY OF POONA" ARRIVES.

"THE ARMY'S FIRST FULLY MECHANISED COMPANY."

15th Infantry Brigade has now been completed by the arrival of all its attendant auxiliary units.

The s.s. *City of Poona* came into port yesterday and went alongside Holt's Wharf. She had on board the 52nd and the 98th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery, the 50th Field Company, Royal Engineers, and details of various infantry units already out here.

The cargo carried was an interesting one, as it consisted of transport vehicles belonging to the Army's first fully-mechanised company, namely, that of No. 38 Company, M.T.R.A.S.C., the personnel of which unit sailed on the *Neeratin* and arrived here earlier this week. This included about fifty six-wheeled 30-cwt. lorries. In addition, there was the motor transport of the 52nd and 98th Field Batteries, R.A., which consists of 15-pounder guns, limbers, and tractors, with a considerable quantity of ammunition. Horses and mules to the number of 150 for the infantry battalions were on board. Captain L. T. H. Gardiner, R.A.S.C., in command of the troops, who were given a rousing send-off when they sailed from Home.

The Field Batteries, R.A., are being accommodated in the Rope Factory, and the Mechanical Transport Company at Shamshui with the Field Company of the Royal Engineers.

The complete military forces now in the Colony apart from the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Punjab and other military units, of the ordinary garrison, comprise: The 15th Infantry Brigade: 2nd Batt. Scots Guards, 2nd Batt. Welch Regiment, 1st Queen's Royal Regiment, 1st Northants.

The other units include: 50th Field Company, R.E., 52nd Field Battery, R.A., 98th Field Battery, R.A., 38th M.T.Co. A.S.C., 10th Field Ambulance, General Hospital.

BRUTAL HARBOUR MURDER.

DEAD BODY OF VICTIM FOUND.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of two sampan girls was partly solved when the Police found the dead body of one of the girls floating around Green Island on Thursday. She had three stab wounds on her forehead, and the body was yesterday identified by the mother.

It will be remembered that the two girls were on a sampan near Wing Lok Street Wharf on Monday night, when two men hired the craft to go across the harbour. What took place in midstream is still a mystery, but the sampan was found drifting about the next day, without the two girls and on investigation, blood stains were found on board and the anchor was missing. The boat appeared to have been ransacked. This coupled with the fact that the girls were jewellery to the value of about \$100, made the Police think that robbery was the motive.

The body of the other girl has not been found so far.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shingling, rising May 26th: Amount not recorded; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in.

North River at Tsingyuen, rising May 26th: Amount not recorded; highest level on record 28ft. 7in.; lowest 0in.

North River at Samshui: May 24th, 19ft. 5ins.; May 25th, 19ft. 9in.; May 26th, rising; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 3ft. 9ins.

East River at Shingling: May 24th, 13ft. 2ins.; May 25th, 13ft. 5ins.; May 26th, still rising; highest 16ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEAK RESIDENTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I through the courtesy of your columns draw the attention of all residents in the Peak area to the fact that the Inspector in Charge of the Gough Hill Police Station intends, early next month, to make a house to house visit with a view to ascertaining the names of the residents living in every occupied house in the Peak district.

Several complaints have recently been received regarding the unreliability of the Address Boards at Barker Road and the top Tram Station and it chiefly with a view to bringing these Address Boards up to date that such house to house visit has been decided upon.

Repeated requests have in the past been made by the Peak Residents' Association to residents on the Peak to place cards in the boxes which are situated immediately under the Address Boards and provided for the purpose of notifying the Police of any change of address, but this request is rarely if ever complied with.

I therefore appeal to all Peak Residents to afford the Inspector in Charge at Gough Hill Police Station every assistance in the work he is undertaking next month and in future, to notify any change in address which can be done either through the medium of the boxes already referred to or by notifying the Police or the Hon. Secretary of the Peak Residents Association by letter or even by telephone.

An Address Board which is not kept up to date is absolutely worthless and most misleading to visitors who rely upon obtaining the necessary information of the whereabouts of any particular resident from these Address Boards.—Yours faithfully,

E. B. C. HORNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, May 27th, 1927.

"THE RELIGIO E PATRIA."

PROPOSED GIFT TO OUR LADY'S CHURCH AT FATIMA.

The Roman Catholic monthly periodical *Religio e Patria*, this month celebrates the completion of its fourteenth year of existence, and is able to claim a steadily growing field of influence. In honour of this occasion it is proposed to open a subscription among the Portuguese community in the Far East towards a fund for a lamp in honour of Our Lady, to be placed in the great basilica which is shortly to be built at Fatima, Portugal. The fund is specially for Portuguese but subscriptions from Catholics of all nationalities are welcomed and Bishop Valtorta has given it his patronage and expressed his desire to become a subscriber.

The "Religio e Patria" referring to the pilgrimage to Sanechoan (St. John's Island) and the consecration of Mons. Walsh, Vicar Apostolic of Kongmoon, says: "We do not know whether any previous sacerdotal ordination or first mass has ever taken place at Sanechoan. Many years ago, at the time of the Bishop Raimondi, a pilgrimage to Sanechoan was organised when the first mass of an American priest was to be celebrated. We do not recollect his name; he came from America with the late Bishop, when he was a student and was ordained here, but a few hours after the steamer left Macao, the sea became so violent, that the Captain thought it prudent return to Macao where the mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church."

LAST NIGHT'S DANCES.

D.O.G.A. AND PEAK CLUB.

The two very enjoyable dances were held last night. One was at the Peak Club, where members and subscribers spent a happy time. The music was proved by the band of H.M.S. *Titanic*. The other successful function was the dance given by the Diocesan Old Girls' Association. There was a good attendance and for those who did not want the exertion of dancing a warm night and preferred comparative coolness there was bridge and mahjong.

O.S.K. SUED.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS FOR DEFENCE.

COMMENTS BY THE JUDGE

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The hearing of the case in which two Chinese Lam Kau Mow and Chan Tong, sued the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in respect of a lease of premises in Hong Kong was concluded before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Arguments for the defendants were continued during which his Lordship commented adversely on the defendants' pleadings and their position in law. One clause he characterised as "rubbish."

The plaintiffs alleged that the lease was for a term of six years, with option of an additional four, and that the defendants exercised the option. The defence claimed on the other hand that the lease was signed by a Mr. Yamasaki, ex-manager of the O.S.K., for himself, and not for the firm, and therefore Mr. Yamasaki is the lessee.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., with Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. F. E. Nash, was for the plaintiffs, and the defence was conducted by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones.

When the case opened yesterday Mr. Sheldon wished to put in a copy of a bill sent by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist to Mr. Yamasaki which bore on the question as to who was the lessee, according to the lease in question. The bill, stated counsel, proved the existence of a document executed by Mr. Yamasaki and the O.S.K. It was a declaration of trust by Mr. Yamasaki in which he assigned the lease from himself to the Company. Mr. Eldon Potter argued that no statement between Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist and Mr. Yamasaki or between them and the defendants could be put in against plaintiffs, in the absence of the actual document itself, the existence of which could not be proved. The bill by itself proved nothing.

Mr. Sheldon commented that the document was executed by Mr. Yamasaki as beneficiary of the lease and as such was evidence that he was the lessee.

Rejected.

His Lordship said that in the absence of the actual documents, he would have to reject the bill as evidence.

Mr. Sheldon argued that having regard to the absence in the execution of the lease of the corporate seal of the Company or of any evidence that Mr. Yamasaki signed this deed under power of attorney, it was clear that he signed it on his own behalf.

His Lordship commented that Mr. Potter's claim was that the defendants were estopped from denying that they executed an option under the lease. Supposing the defendants had exercised an option under the lease, the defendants' case was that the lease was to Mr. Yamasaki and him only. At the time the letter had been written in respect of which it was alleged by the plaintiffs that there had been an estoppel, the lease to Mr. Yamasaki had expired. There was no allegation that Mr. Yamasaki had at any time exercised this option. Could it be argued that what the defendants did when they wrote the letter in question would constitute them tenants under the lease?

Mr. Sheldon replied that it could not because they had had no option to exercise. The defendants were either holding over at the expiration of Mr. Yamasaki's lease or else when they entered the premises they were in some kind of tenancy which had to be determined from the circumstances of the case but which it was the defendants case was a monthly tenancy and had been from the very beginning.

His Lordship commented that he would understand the argument of the defendants in this regard if it was maintained that Mr. Yamasaki was their trustee and that in the absence of exercise of option by him, then and for the first time the defendants became tenants on new terms by the entering into the premises and the payment of rent. But the effect of paragraph 7 of the defendants' pleadings was "rubbish."

It could not be supported in law that if as was argued, the plaintiffs as landlords had had two tenants of the premises they were bound by inconsistent liabilities.

Mr. Sheldon said he was sorry he could not explain it any better, but what he had urged was according to his instruction.

Judgment Reserved.

Mr. Jenkin briefly replied and the case concluded when the Court rose for the tiffin adjournment, judgment being reserved.

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BATHING TIME IS HERE

TOWELS

TOWELS

42" x 24" \$1.15 each

42" x 24" \$1.40 "

42" x 22" \$1.50 "

42" x 23" \$1.65 each

48" x 27" \$2.25 "

64" x 36" \$3.35 "



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THE TWO SUPREME TOILET LUXURIES.

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The Viva-tonal Columbia

The only Gramophone that is supported by scientific proof.

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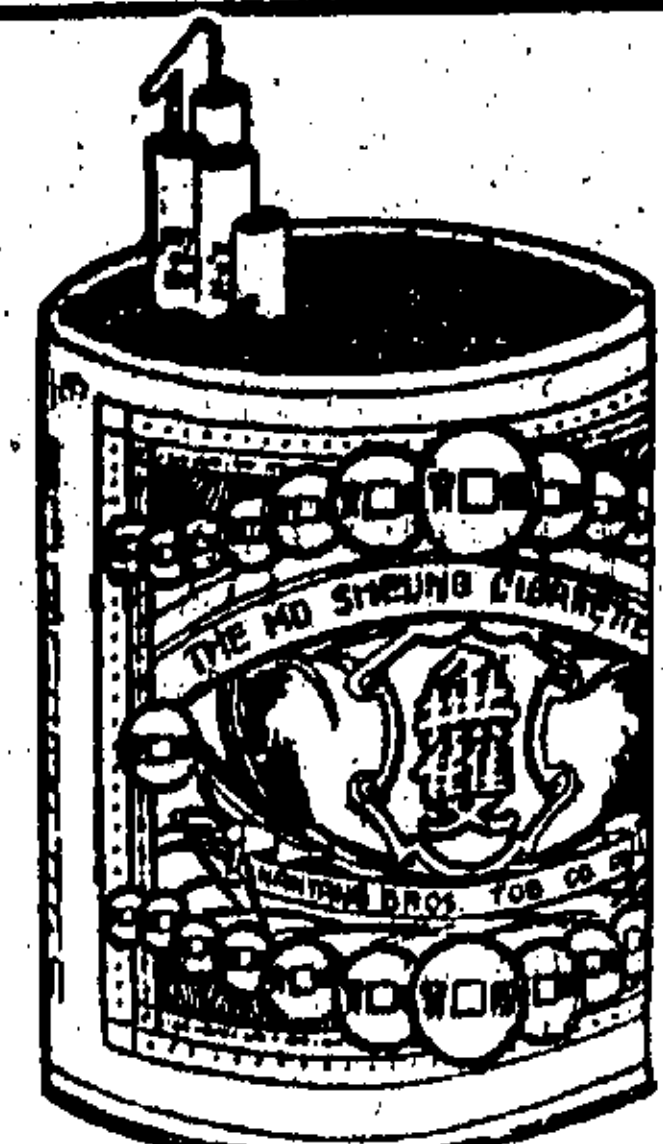
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

ASK FOR MO SHEUNG CIGARETTES.

They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers owing to their delightful flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used. On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO. 215 [A.P.S.]



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMORIAL DAY.

THE Committee of Ladies in Charge of Arrangements for the Observance of MEMORIAL DAY, and other Ladies interested will meet at the AMERICAN CONSULATE, GROUND, on MAY 30th, 10.00 A.M. and proceed to the CEMETERY at HAPPY VALLEY to decorate the Graves of Americans there.

All Americans and others who wish to take part in this Observance should be at the CEMETERY Not Later Than 10.30 A.M.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.
48701

NOTICE.

KING'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW.

3RD JUNE, 1927.

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST from ARSENAL STREET and MORRISON GAP ROAD to STUBBS ROAD will be CLOSED to MOTOR TRAFFIC between the hours of 7.30 A.M. and 11 A.M. MOTOR VEHICLES Proceeding to the RACE COURSE will do so by Way of PRATA EAST, WANCHAI ROAD, MORRISON HILL, LEIGHTON HILL and WONG NEI CHONG ROADS and will return to Town by the same route.

MOTOR VEHICLES Proceeding to and from the PEAK will proceed by Way of PRATA EAST, WANCHAI ROAD, MORRISON HILL, LEIGHTON HILL and MORRISON GAP ROAD to STUBBS ROAD and vice versa.

H.E. the GOVERNOR'S Car which will be escorted by a Squad of Motor Cyclists of the Special Police and H.K. Volunteers will proceed down GARDEN ROAD along QUEEN'S ROAD EAST and MORRISON GAP ROAD and vice versa on the Return Journey.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Supt. of Police,
Hong Kong, 27th May, 1927. [4971]

MACAO RACES.

SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING:
SATURDAY, 28th, & SUNDAY,
29th MAY, 1927.

FIRST RACE 2.15 P.M.

Entrance to Public Enclosure 40 Cents
Entrance to Members Stand \$2.00

Special Race Steamers will run as under:

SATURDAY, 28th MAY.

From Hong Kong:
9.00 A.M. "SUIAN", 2.00 P.M. "SUIAN"

SUNDAY, 29th MAY.

From Hong Kong: 9.00 A.M. "SUIAN"
From Macao:
5.00 P.M. "SUIAN", 6.30 P.M. "SUIAN"

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Members may introduce Two Ladies. Tickets may be had on application to the SECRETARY, I.R.B.C., Macao. Free of Charge.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets may be obtained at the Entrance Gate. [4960]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON

TO-NIGHT,

at 9.15 P.M.

(Weather Permitting)

ADMISSION: \$1.00; SERVICES: 50 Cts. [4968]

SHOPS TO LET

88/84, NATHAN ROAD,
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OFFICES TO LET

STEPHENS BUILDING,
67/69, DES VEXES ROAD,
CENTRAL,

AND
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

APPLY TO A. J. DAVID,
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, PRINCE STREET, on TUESDAY, 7th JUNE, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th MAY to 7th JUNE, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hong Kong, 16th May, 1927. [4932]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ALL Proposed Alterations to the Rules of the above Association, the Challenge Shield Competition, LAI WAI CUP and SUNDAY HERALD CHARITY CUP Competitions must be forwarded to the Undersigned Not Later Than the 31st MAY, 1927.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Secretary.

P. O. Box 233. [4963]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS-4848 dated Hong Kong, 20th July, 1923, for Twelve Shares, Numbered 130539/130541 inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS-10416 dated Hong Kong, 6th April, 1925, for Six Shares Numbered 56746 to 56750 and 131549 inclusive, all registered in the Name of AUGUSTE MAURICE CHAMRION, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 10th JUNE, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS-4848 and 5/NS-10416 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1927. [4909]

S.S. "TJILEBOET."

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the Wreck of the Forepart of the S.S. "TJILEBOET" as it now lies at LING TIE ISLAND. Full Particulars from the Undersigned.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
4956 York Building.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE at VICTORIA, HONG KONG, registered at the Land Office as SECTION A or INLAND LOT No. 17, Together with all Buildings thereon known as Nos. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central and No. 1, Stanley Street to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on Monday, the 30th day of JUNE, 1927, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M. by Mr. E. V. M. R. De Sousa, the Auctioneer, in his Auction Room, No. 4, Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:—Dr. S. W. Ts'o, solicitor for the Vendor, No. 26, Des Vaux Road Central or to Mr. E. V. M. R. De Sousa, the Auctioneer, Hong Kong, the 19th day of May, 1927. [4934]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT Roomed HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dressing Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Gas Tennis Court and Garage. Service and food included. Moderate price to nice people. One self-contained furnished flat mid-level, available by taxi near to flat or to door by chair 40 cents for bachelors' mess or young family. Service and food included. Excellent view and small garden. Airy position. Modern house not far from beach and on motor bus route, possessing garage has two flats, fully equipped, flush, hot and cold water, broad verandahs having excellent views. Possibly available to bachelors as mess or single rooms with private bathrooms with breakfast and service or full board. We also have houses and flats furnished or unfurnished in other locations.

Apply: LINGSTEAD & DAVIS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

BEAUTIFULLY situated house standing within own spacious grounds (30 cents by chair or 40 cents by taxi to reach same) will accept young family or two bachelors for large front room possessing broad verandahs and good outlook, private bath with hot and cold water, etc. Service and food included if required. Moderate price to nice people.

One self-contained furnished flat mid-level, available by taxi near to flat or to door by chair 40 cents for bachelors' mess or young family. Service and food included. Excellent view and small garden. Airy position. Modern house not far from beach and on motor bus route, possessing garage has two flats, fully equipped, flush, hot and cold water, broad verandahs having excellent views. Possibly available to bachelors as mess or single rooms with private bathrooms with breakfast and service or full board. We also have houses and flats furnished or unfurnished in other locations.

CALL
HONG KONG SMALL INVESTORS
SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.
Or T. T. C. 4630.

INTIMATIONS.

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY OF GREAT AGE.

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SCOTCH WHISKY

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG DISPENSARY. [50]

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR on No. 2, HART AVENUE. (Five Rooms). Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. [4899]

FURNISHED FLAT on PEAK TO LET: Two Bedrooms with Bath, Two Reception Rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession. Apply Box 4796, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [4796]

BIRTHS.

COURTNEY.—On May 21st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. COURTNEY, a daughter.

LOU.—On May 20th, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. LOU, a son.

ROYSTON.—On May 23rd, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. STUART ROYSTON, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PETER-ROGERS.—On May 19th, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, KENNETH PETER, of London, to JANE ROGERS, nee DAWSON, of Shanghai.

WOODHOUSE-BARKLEY.—On May 21st, at Shanghai, MAY RALPH, of Shanghai, to HARRY FALCON WOODHOUSE, of Lawson, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The engagement is announced between CYNTHIA NINA OSWALD, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. OSWALD, of Fuchow, and ROBERT OAKMAN SUTHERLAND, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND, of Hong Kong. [4972]

Hong Kong Office: 14, Chater Rd.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 28th, 1927.

THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

The Police raid upon the Seamen's Union, carried out during the early hours of this morning, may be regarded as the end of that organization as it has existed for some years past in Hong Kong. The Union is also in conflict with the Authorities in Canton, and attempts are being made to reorganize it there on a sounder and

more business-like basis. If these attempts are successful the whole of South China should be freed from the evil influence of an association which, having fallen into the hands of a gang of Communists, has done more harm to the trade of the country than any other similar body. The Union was responsible for the Strike in 1922. It took a leading part in the boycott of 1925 and has more recently endeavoured to dictate terms to many local shipping companies, more particularly the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steam Company and the Douglas S.S. Company. Its leaders have been cordially hated by the rank and file but somehow or another, by intimidation and other means peculiar to Chinese Societies, they have always succeeded in forcing their will upon the general body of members. Time and again they have ordered crews to leave ships, solely, as far as one could judge, with the object of demonstrating their authority. The unfortunate seamen have wept and protested against being forced to give up their jobs but eventually, like sheep, they obeyed. They had their women folk and their children on land to consider and they were afraid of the consequences to them if they refused to come to heel when the officials cracked the whip.

This supreme authority of the leaders has been seriously undermined by the action of the Canton Government during the past month. When the anti-Red campaign commenced the officials fled and, caring more for their own comfort and convenience than for the welfare of their followers, they very naturally took most of the funds of the Union with them. According to report large rewards have been offered for their arrest. In most countries, of course, whether such arrests were effected or not, this would mean the utter discrediting of the officials and the end of their influence. But not so in China. A number of those who decamped have taken up their headquarters in Hankow and from there are breathing defiance against the whole CHANG KAI SHEK administration and are uttering all manner of threats against those who "illegally" use the Union officers, from which presumably they regard themselves as having been forcibly ejected by the Canton militarists. The members of the Union are strictly ordered to take instructions from the Central Office in Hankow only.

Such a situation is farcical. The Canton Authorities may be left to deal with the matter in Canton. Obviously a branch of the Union could not be allowed to continue in Hong Kong in such circumstances. It might very easily and very quickly become the rallying point of all those who wished to plot against the Canton Administration. Action taken against the organization in Canton would be entirely futile if the extremists and agitators could, sooner or later, find in this Colony a safe retreat from which to continue their underground activities. Considerations such as these doubtless led the Government to adopt the course they have taken and we believe they will have the wholehearted support of all responsible Chinese in the Colony. There is no desire to prevent the seamen from having a Union. They still have one—the Hong Hoi—in existence here and as far as we know another may be formed if the seamen desire it. But upon one point we trust the Government will be adamant. No Union should be allowed which has its headquarters, and receives its instructions from, elsewhere.

On Thursday four Chinese cases of enteric were reported.

Mr. J. E. Ollerton has left for Amoy, Swatow and Foochow on a short trip combining business with pleasure.

Mr. Walsham, the Mongtsz Customs Commissioner and his family, arrived in Hong Kong by the s.s. *Tankin* on Thursday, and they are now staying at the Hotel Metropole.

The wedding of Mr. John Fleming, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, and Miss K. B. Strong will take place at the Union Church, Hong Kong on Friday, June 24th at 3.30 p.m.

A dinner in honour of the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., is being given at the Yee Woon Restaurant this evening. The dinner will be attended by many prominent members of the Chinese community and by members of the Government.

At Plymouth, Commander S. E. Thomas has begun duty as Assistant to the Captain of the Dockyard and Assistant King's Harbour Master of the Harbours. He last served as Fleet Navigation Officer on the China Station, in the flagship *Hawkins*.

Major-General C. C. van Straubenzee, K.C.B., C.M.G., the newly appointed General Commanding the troops in Malaya, left England with his wife on the liner *Montcalm*, sailing from Liverpool on April 22nd, in order to connect with the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Russia*, which is due in Hong Kong on June 6th.

The forthcoming weddings are announced: Mr. James Robert Macdonald, merchant, Kiukiang, China, to Miss Isobel Nivison McConnell, who is on her way to the Colony by the s.s. *Patrolax*; Mr. Luiz Augusto Osmund, clerk, Union Insurance Company, residing at No. 3, St. Joseph's Mansions, Robinson Road, to Miss Alda Maria da Silva, residing at No. 63, Kowloon Tong, Kowloon.

The annual Indian Empire garden party for all officers and civilians who have resided in India, Ceylon, Iraq, Palestine, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and their wives and daughters, will be held at the Ranelagh Club, Barnes, on Wednesday, June 22nd, from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m. A polo match, India v. The World, will take place at 3 p.m., and there will be a military display by the 1st Royal Dragoons.

Monday will be Memorial Day for the American Community of the Colony, and the committee of ladies in charge of the arrangements for the observance will meet at the American Consulate General on Monday at 10.30 a.m. and will proceed from there to Happy Valley to decorate the graves of Americans there. All Americans and others who wish to take part in this observance should be at the Cemetery not later than 10.30 a.m.

Among the passengers disembarking in Hong Kong yesterday morning off the s.s. *Morea* from Japan and Shanghai were Mr. and Mrs. K. Reynolds, Mr. F. J. Jerfesch, Mr. T. Storey, Mr. P. A. Morton, Mrs. Ferrier and Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh.

A jeweller living on the first floor of No. 69, Hollywood Road, on Thursday entrusted one of the inmates of the house, with a jade bangle worth \$100 to sell. The man is alleged to have disappeared with the bangle.

The lack of bathing matches at the Colony's bathing beaches has been commented on from time to time, and it is very satisfactory to learn that the Government proposes to construct in the near future a bathing match for public hire at Repulse Bay. The plans are now being prepared, and when erected the bathing match will be somewhere in the middle of the beach at Repulse Bay, and will be on similar lines to public bathing matches at other beaches. There will be cubicle accommodation for men and ladies in different wings, providing for quite a large number of bathers. A public bathing match of this description has been needed for a long time, to replace the small tents that have been the only provision for the general public and will be a boon to those who are not in the happy position of being able to have a private bathing match.

FAREWELL GATHERINGS.

PARTING GIFT TO MR. A. S. D. COUSLAND.

FROM STAFF OF ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

The European staff, Chinese clerks and brokers, etc., of Alex. Ross & Co. (China), Ltd., assembled at Prince's Building on Thursday in order to present to Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, a director of the firm, and head of it in Hong Kong, a parting gift prior to his departure for England next Wednesday on the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*. Mr. Cousland, as announced this week, is not returning to Hong Kong. As is well known he is Chairman of Directors of Lane, Crawford, Ltd., and also on the directorate of several other local business firms.

The presentation to Mr. Cousland was made on behalf of the staff by Mr. A. W. Hayward, acting manager, who in a brief speech expressed the regret which the staff felt at the impending departure of Mr. Cousland from the Colony, and his final severance from Hong Kong.

The gift consisted of a handsome silver tea set, suitably inscribed. Mr. Cousland, in reply, said that while he regretted leaving there were reasons which made it necessary for him to do so. He would always remember the co-operation he had always received from all members of the staff of Alex. Ross & Co.

Mr. Cousland's health was appropriately toasted.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Cousland entertained the European staff, Chinese clerks, and brokers, etc., numbering about twenty, to dinner at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant. Afterwards the party attended the 9.20 performance at the Queen's Theatre.

This evening Mr. Cousland is giving a dinner to the Chinese mechanic and coolie employees at West Point.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club will throw open the public and members' enclosures and the grandstand to the public on June 3th, the occasion of the King's Birthday Parade at Happy Valley. The private stands will be reserved.

The Police Department has issued the following instructions regarding traffic arrangements on the morning of June 3rd.

Queen's Road East from Arsenal Street to Stubbs Road will be closed to motor traffic from 7.30 to 11 a.m.

Vehicles proceeding to the Public Enclosure will do so by way of Praya East, Wanchai Road, Leighton Hill Road and Wong Nei Chong Road and will return by the same route.

Vehicles proceeding to and from the Peak will do so by way of Praya East, Wanchai Road, Morrison Hill Road and Morrison Gap Road and return by the same route.

His Excellency the Governor will leave the Government House approximately at 8.40 a.m. and will proceed by way of Garden Road to Queen's Road East. He will be escorted by a fleet of twelve Police cycles and a detachment of twelve Volunteer machines will bring up the rear.

Troops from Kowloon will be landed at the Commissariat Pier, Queen's Pier and "Star" Ferry pier. They will later return from the same piers.

Pedestrians are specially requested to keep to the footpaths.

The St. Peter's Young Men's Club are holding the first of their bathing picnics to-day. The launch leaves Queen's Pier at 3 p.m. There will be an orchestra on board and the trips to the rendezvous and back will be whiled away by music and community singing. It is hoped to hold these picnics every Saturday during the summer.

WARLIKE NEWS FROM HARBIN.

SOVIET MOBILISATION REPORTED.

PRELIMINARY TO ANGLO-SOVIET HOSTILITIES?

"LITTLE MORE THAN A THREAT."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, May 27th.

Several of the vernacular newspapers publish special articles from their correspondents at Harbin reporting the issuance of orders of national mobilisation of Soviet troops in the shortest possible time to be disposed chiefly along the Far Eastern frontiers and Kronstadt.

This alleged action is interpreted as preliminary to Anglo-Soviet hostilities, though the British Consul at Harbin is quoted as declaring that the Soviet's action is meant as "little more than a threat."

OBITUARY.

COLONEL R. H. J. MEISTER.

Colonel Richard Henry Julius Meister, R.M.E.I., died on April 19th in London at the age of 57. In 1893 he was appointed to the *Imperieuse*, flagship in China, for disposal on that station. Early in 1895 he was landed at Chefoo in charge of a Royal Marine guard to assist in protecting the settlement from a threatened attack by Chinese fugitive soldiers driven out of Weihaiwei. In the following October Lieut. Meister was in charge of the Marine guard at Seoul, sent up from Chemulpo to protect the British Consulate on the occasion of the disturbances following the murder of the Queen of Korea, and was there three months. In February, 1896, he was again sent to Seoul with Marines, as fresh disturbances had occurred when the King of Korea took refuge in the Russian Legation.

LIEUT. COL. ROBERT B. LOW.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Balmain Low, D.S.O., at the age of 62. He was Commandant of the Headquarters Camp and Provost Marshal of the Chinese Expedition, 1900 to 1902, and was present at the relief of Peking and at the action of Peitsang and Yangtsun.

A HOLIDAY IN JAPAN.

N.Y.K. FACILITIES.

In view of the unsettled conditions in North China, local residents would do well to consider spending their holidays at the summer resorts in Japan, and to facilitate this the N.Y.K. are to sell 1st class Summer Excursion Tickets at the following special reduced rates, between June 15th and September 14th, available for 3 months:—From Hong Kong to Nagasaki, H.K. \$100; Moji, H.K. \$100; Kobe, H.K. \$210; Yokohama, H.K. \$333; Shanghai, \$120.

There are no 2nd class Excursion Tickets on sale, but either 1st or 2nd class passengers can utilize the Round-Trip Tickets available for 4 months, between Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan ports, commencing from June 15th. The rates are as follows:—

Regular Single fares for outgoing journey and 50 per cent. reduction off the regular traffic fare for the return journey.

NATIONALIST MILITARY POWER ON ITS GREATEST TEST.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE PLAINS OF HONAN.

SOUTHERNERS SUFFER A SEVERE REVERSE.
EIGHTH ARMY "PRACTICALLY WIPED-OUT."

BORODIN AND OTHER COMRADES FINALLY LEAVE HANKOW.

According to one of the latest telegrams to hand, the Nationalist Army is being put to its severest test, so far, on the plains of Honan. There has been (and apparently continues) very severe fighting between the Southerners and the Fengtienites, in which, it is reported, the Southerners' Eighth Army has been "practically wiped out."

Borodin and several of his Russian comrades have finally left Hankow, having been thoroughly alarmed by the threatening aspect of affairs in their neighbourhood. They are believed to have crossed the river to Wuchang, which is still more or less safe for "Reds."

One of the Honan generals, tired of the battle and its din, of the pomp, glory and glitter of it all, has sadly announced that he will for the rest of his life devote himself to meditation. He has handed over his troops to his subordinate (another general) and intends to go to a temple on the Honan-Hupeh border.

The Japanese at Tsingtao are organising a volunteer corps for the purpose of safeguarding their interests there.

A large body of troops is being sent southwards to reinforce the Northern Army (the Fengtien troops) in Honan.

HONAN HOSTILITIES. JAPANESE DEFENCE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE "BIGGEST BATTLE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 27th.
The Nationalist Military power is now being put on its greatest test in the plains of Honan, where the biggest battle the Southerners ever fought began yesterday.

The latest wireless message from Hankow, dated May 26th, says that it is reported that the Southerners have suffered a reverse with heavy casualties—the Eighth Army being practically wiped out.

Borodin and seven other Russian Communists have left Hankow for the South Bank (Wuchang) this morning. It is reported they are leaving the city. Other "Red" elements appear to be also leaving as the result, it is said, of an agreement between the local government and Chiang Kai Shek.

Reuter's Hankow correspondent, in a message dated May 26th, says that the only published reference to a battle is in the government organ, the *People's Tribune*, which speaks of a "gigantic" engagement now taking place in Honan "with heavy losses." It complains that the facilities for the wounded at Hankow are inadequate and appeals to Foreigners as well as Chinese to assist in organising a Base Hospital and Medical Corps.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Severe Fighting On The Honan Front.

HANKOW, May 26th.
Practically the whole of the Southern Eighth Army was wiped out in a severe battle on the Honan front to-day.

The Fengtien forces launched an offensive on a large scale, and the Southerners suffered a severe defeat, attended by heavy loss of men.

Only brief advices have reached Hankow, but it is clear that the battle was the most severe of the whole Southern campaign.

The Fengtien forces also suffered heavy casualties.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, May 27th.
General Chiang Kai Shek has started his journey along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway on a general inspection of his Army at the front and it is reported that he will go to Peking for the purpose of convoking a military conference to discuss an attack on Hsuehchow.

According to a semi-official report General Chang Tsung Chang was wounded during a recent struggle with the Southerners and has been removed to Tientsin for medical treatment.

TIRED OF FIGHTING.

A CHINESE GENERAL'S CHOICE.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, May 27th.
General Chin Yun Ao, a Honan general now opposing the Fengtienese, declared on the 26th inst., his wish to retire from military affairs. He will go to Kei Kung Hill, on the Honan-Hupeh border, for life retirement, while the direction of his troops will be assigned to his subordinate, General Liang Shao Kai.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Exit Kiukiang "Reds."

KIUKIANG, May 26th.

The Third Army (Southern) marched into Kiukiang to-day, and as these troops are known to be pro-Chiang it appears that both Kiukiang and Nanchang have been cleared of the "Red" element.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, appointed by the Hankow Government, left the town yesterday, while troops of the Sixth Army left several days ago.

Changsha Clean-up By Anti-"Reds."

CHANGSHA, May 26th.

Changsha fell into anti-"Red" hands on Saturday, two bodies of troops, the Cantonese from Hengchow, and a large body of troops sent by General Sha Tao Yin from Shashi, entering the city simultaneously.

The first business of the anti-"Red" forces was the rounding up of the Labour Unions, and all the leaders were arrested with the exception of those of the Merchant Union.

The Labour Union leaders were summarily executed, while the members were dispersed.

On Tuesday, the premises vacated by the Missionaries were looted and set on fire.

Disension Among Northerners

CHINKIANG, May 26th.

Mutiny in the Northern ranks has completed the debacle in Kiangsu, and the Southern armies are continuing their advance without meeting with any opposition.

Disension among the ranks of the Northerners was apparently responsible for the collapse in front of Chinkiang.

The Southerners are now beyond Kaoyu, and approaching the Shantung border rapidly.

Chinese Honour Queen Mary.

PUKOW, May 26th.

A striking commentary of the change of feeling with regard to Britain occurred to-day. All the Chinese cruisers present dressed ship, flying masthead flags, the White Ensign at the main, and the four of Queen Mary's Birthday.

It is being freely stated ashore to-day, Thursday, that the American missionaries have returned to Nanking.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET.

THE LIBERAL VOTE IN THE DEBATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27th.
Fourteen out of 39 Liberals voted for the Government on yesterday night's censure motion. Mr. Lloyd George abstained.

AN AMERICAN CROESUS.

MR. ROCKEFELLER GIVES ANOTHER 40,000,000 FRANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 27th.
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who donated 10,000,000 francs in 1924 towards the upkeep of the National Palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau and the restoration of Rheims Cathedral, has donated a further 40,000,000 to complete the work.

INDIA AND THE OPIUM EVIL.

INDIAN STATES DISCUSS THE PROBLEM.

STATEMENT BY THE VICEROY.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ADOPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, May 27th.

Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, in opening a conference of representatives from forty Indian States to discuss measures to suppress the opium evil in their respective States, emphasised that India was bound by international undertakings for the ultimate suppression of opium-smoking, the limitation and control of opium export and the prevention of illicit traffic to the Far East. The Government of India's policy did not aim at prohibition but moderation. They had formulated a tentative policy involving the ultimate discontinuance of poppy cultivation in the States and the supply of opium in accordance with their requirements by the Government of India at cost price from the Ghazipur factory, placing the States in the same position as the provinces of British India.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, pointed out that the Government of India's finances could not benefit by a discontinuance of cultivation in the States' policy. The maximum revenue from the minimum consumption proved astonishingly satisfactory in British India, and he saw no reason why the same policy should not be feasible for the States, thereby facilitating the absorption of old stocks and diminishing the incentive towards smuggling.

Though two days had been allotted has concluded.

It is understood that it adopted, without modification, the Government of India's policy, and agreed that a Committee should be appointed by the Government of India to tour the various States and report.

LINDBERGH STILL BEING FETED.

CALLS ON DISTINGUISHED MEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 26th.
Capt. Lindbergh has been feted for four days uninterruptedly, and the enthusiasm for the young "Columbus of the air" shows no signs of dying down.

Marshall Foch received Lindbergh at his house this morning and gave him his photograph, remarking smilingly, "It is not the photograph of a pretty woman, but of a sincere friend."

Lindbergh subsequently called on Marshal Joffre and General Gouraud, the military governor of Paris, and later, lunching with M. Briand at the Quai d'Orsay. He then drove to the town hall in state, and there was given a public reception.

THE "MALOLO" COLLISION.

HAPPENED IN FOG.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 26th.
The *Malolo* collision (100 miles from New York) was due to fog, and the *a.s. Malolo* is now anchored with two steamers standing by. A tug has been sent out.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSS EDUCATION, TEACHERS, AFFORESTATION, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27th.

The Colonial Conference discussed the subject of Education, and agreed upon an Educational Advisory Committee to consider the question of improving arrangements as to supervising and advising Colonial students in Britain, also with regard to teachers going out from England for a period of service in the Colonies that arrangements should be made, firstly, to pay employers' contributions under the Teachers' Superannuation Act in case of teachers temporarily employed for not more than four years overseas; secondly, Colonies should establish schemes of superannuation for school teachers permitting reciprocal arrangements under the Teachers' Superannuation Act; thirdly, Colonial Governments should give the Board of Education and local Education Authorities a guarantee of efficiency of school in which British teachers are employed.

With regard to the examination standards for locally recruited clerks and others into Colonial Services, it was agreed that the Civil Service examinations should be reconsidered.

With regard to Forestry it was mentioned that the demand for soft woods was worldwide and so great that it was feared supplies thereof would be greatly reduced within a score of years. The opinion was expressed that it was advisable that each Colony should take steps to render itself as far as possible independent of outside supplies of timber.

WORLD'S LABOUR.

ASIA'S MYRIAD OF WORKERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 26th.

In his presidential speech at the International Labour Conference, Sir A. Chatterjee emphasised the large number of workers in Asia and the rapid development of industry and manufacture there, on modern lines, and therefore it would be a mistake for the International Labour Organisation to concentrate its attention too exclusively on Europe and America.

He declared that it was most gratifying that in both Japan and India the principles of industrial legislation had been accepted not only by all political parties but also by the employers and workers. The existence of the Labour Organisation guaranteed that the principles of labour embodied in the Treaty of Versailles would not be lost sight of.

He concluded by expressing his belief that the organisation would make a valuable contribution towards harmonising the serene attitude towards life characterising the East with the strain and stress of the new age. (Applause.)

THE DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

NEW ZEALAND'S REPRESENTATIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26th.
New Zealand has appointed the High Commissioner in London (Sir James Parr) and Viscount Jellicoe to represent it on the three-Power Armaments Conference which is opening at Geneva on June 6th.

COST OF WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

LESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BUT INCREASING IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In pre-war days, when we were constantly measuring our strength for the coming struggle, we congratulated ourselves upon our potential resources for building more ships more rapidly than any other country in the world. How this "splendid national asset," as Lord Selborne had called it years before, served us in the Great War is now a matter of history. But since the Great War we have heard very little about it, probably for the reason that naval shipbuilding had become what the auctioneers term "a slow lot." The great private armament firms have had to devise new branches of industry to keep their establishments going. Yet for all this they still remain a "splendid national asset" in the naval sense; still able to build anything from a picket boat to a battleship more rapidly and more economically than in any other country in the world. It is true that the cost of naval construction has advanced very heavily since 1914. But it seems to have reached its "peak point" in this country some years ago. The tendency since then has been rather in the direction of reduction, and if the professional agitators would only leave labour alone to get on with its job this tendency would have been very much more definitely manifested.

We find a rather different state of affairs in other naval countries. France offers a very good example in point. Not long since Senator Henry Lemery quoted in the Chamber some figures of warship costs supplied by the Naval Ministry. These figures showed that since 1922 the advance in costs of construction in French yards has been as follows: For a cruiser, 47.2 per cent.; for a flotilla leader, 54.2 per cent.; for a destroyer, 60.1 per cent.; and for a submarine, 45.7 per cent. These increases are based upon the cost per ton, and, of course, take into account the changes in relative value of the franc during the two periods.

In the United States the inflation of naval construction costs has been enormous, but there is an artificial reason for this. The American Shipbuilders' Association, in its last annual report, states that the industry "has become desperate," and the Government is doing all it can to bolster it up by naval contracts at most uneconomic prices—rather a quaint commentary upon the grandiose scheme of ten years ago for "wiping" British shipbuilding.

Japan is characteristically reticent as to the cost of her new warships, but naval construction has always been very expensive in that country, which is the reason why she placed so many orders in Great Britain in pre-war times. In Italy shipyard costs have not advanced of recent years to any appreciable degree, chiefly because the workers stick to their job.—*Naval and Military Record.*

TIGHTER INCOME TAX SCREW.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE TO SEEK OUT EVADERS.

The Board of Inland Revenue is perfecting plans for improving the collection of income and super-tax. This is one of the results of the work of an expert committee which has been sitting continuously under Mr. Churchill's personal direction in Whitehall.

The loss of £4,250,000 in income tax alone during the financial year just ended is directly attributed to the Treasury to the retardation of collection caused by the industrial position last year.

Aiming High.

In the current year the Treasury is expecting the Board of Inland Revenue to collect that 44 millions, as well as 232 millions Income-tax and 62 millions super-tax. An attempt is to be made also to "screw" from the expiring Excess Profits Duty and Corporations Profits Tax another 64 millions.

But it is understood that the Board of Inland Revenue is to aim at a much higher total figure than the recent estimates of the Chancellor in his Budget.

Both the Treasury and the Board of Inland Revenue "it was stated to the *Evening Standard* representative, "while recognising that the British system of tax collection is the most scientific and effective in results of any country, yet are aware that there is well-organised and carefully engineered evasion in many directions."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WAR-TIME PERIL OF FAMINE.

NEED FOR MORE MEN ON THE LAND.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TALKS TO WELSH FARMERS.

"It is well enough to go to Egypt for corn if there is a famine in Cymru, but if the Israelites, instead of cultivating their own land year after year had formed the habit of going to Egypt for corn Cymru would not have remained Cymru for long. That is our danger to-day."

This was how Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in Welsh to a conference of Caernarvonshire farmers and farm labourers, at Pwllheli, opened his exposition of the Liberal land policy.

A War Peril Recalled.

When the submarines were sinking British ships during the war, said Mr. Lloyd George, we had at no time more than two and a half months' reserves of food in this country. It was too great a risk for a nation to face such a possibility in the future. "If Germany had realised the strength of the submarines in time, which she did not for a year or two, I am not sure what would have happened," he said. "We starved Germany before Germany succeeded in starving us."

The statesman who went through that experience has the bounden duty of telling the country never to take that risk again. I come here not only as a friend of the farmer and the farm workers, but as a man who has had upon his shoulders the charge of the nation to tell you what is of vital importance to the country. To increase the produce of the land and the number of men working upon it is the vital problem.

Forty years ago there were 5,000 rural labourers in Caernarvonshire. The population of the county has greatly increased since then, but there are now only 3,000 workers on the land. The really tragic feature of the situation is that it is the younger people who are going away.

Lower Wages No Remedy.

"This is a national need, not a class question, and there is no national policy that can suit everybody like a pair of boots. If the labourer and the farmer do not see the necessity of standing together and realising that their interests are in common, they will both go to the wall, and no one but the landlord will be left to cultivate the land."

The farmer asks what relief from his burdens he can get. Some say "Reduce rents and rates," others say "Reduce wages," but the latter seems absolutely impossible. You had better face that now. I am not coming here merely to tell you things that will please you. If you try to reduce wages you will empty the land and the villages. It is not right and not necessary. The insecure conditions under which farming is carried on at the moment are absurd. You must give agriculture the same security on the land as the colliery proprietor underneath it. Otherwise capital will never be put into working the face of it.

"The insecurity now is more than double what it was before the war because landlords are unable in many cases to make both ends meet and cannot afford to keep their properties intact. This brings a new element of insecurity into the farmer's life. He sees landed estates that outwardly look as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar vanish through the sale of the sale."

Fewer Officials.

The best thing for everybody concerned is to return to the old, old system when the freehold belonged to the State, with the security that the people who owned the land should remain on it while they paid a reasonable rent and cultivated it properly.

"Under the Liberal scheme there would be fewer officials than under the present system of landlord and tenant. He illustrated this by saying that the Prince of Wales's estate of 133,000 acres in Cornwall had only one agent, but if it were divided into estates of the average size of 10,000 acres it would have thirteen officials. He contended, therefore, that the placing of farms under one authority would mean fewer officials and not more. The object under the Liberal scheme was to have one official under the county authority."

Scrutiny By Experts.

"This especially is the case in connection with certain big industries in the manipulation of profits, and also has not a little to do with foreign companies, which have plant and factories in this country. It is in that direction, amongst others, that the closest accountability scrutiny, under the supervision of the Board of Inland Revenue, may be anticipated, during the current year."

"The amount of expert work required in unearthing these new sources of income-tax will not, it is thought, be very great after the first investigations."

WEEK-END SPORT.

WHAT IS ON THE CARD.

TENNIS, BOWLS AND RACING.

There is not a great deal of sport down for this week end, but the fixtures on the list are of considerable interest to sports followers.

There are no competitions at Fanning, but if the weather is fine there are certain to be a number of enthusiasts on the course to-day and to-morrow.

The Races.

There is expected to be record number of visitors from Hong Kong, for the second extra race meeting at Macao under the aegis of the International Race and Recreation Club of Macao.

The meeting is taking place at the Arcia Preta Race Course to-day and to-morrow, and, as already announced, a special steamer service at excursion rates is being run by the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd.

The *Sui An* will leave Hong Kong at 9 a.m. to-day and will sail from Macao at 3 p.m., and to-morrow will leave Hong Kong at 9 a.m. and depart from Macao at 6.30 p.m.

Besides the return boat from Macao to-morrow evening, the *Sui An* will leave Macao at 5 p.m. arriving at Hong Kong at 9.30 p.m. Fifty-three ponies have entered for the 19 events set out on the two-days' programme, 14 of which have never faced the starter at Macao at an official meeting. Five ponies from Hong Kong have entered, viz., Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Mr. R. J. Paterson's August, Mr. R. J. Paterson's August, Mr. R. J. Paterson's August, Mr. R. J. Paterson's August, Mr. R. J. Paterson's August.

There are ten events on the first day and nine on the second day. A very enthusiastic reception is being prepared for Mr. W. L. Gerard of Shanghai, one of the s.x founders of the Macao Race Club. Since its foundation the Macao Race Club owes Mr. Gerard much for his great services. The Macao Race Club is giving a dinner-party in his honour. Mr. Gerard is a well known resident of Shanghai and a Steward of the Shanghai International Race Club.

Rapier's tips for the races appeared in yesterday's issue.

Tennis And Bowls.

There are the usual Lawn Tennis League matches to-day and also a match for to-morrow and an American Tennis Tournament at the Civil Service Cricket Club.

Lawn Bowls enthusiasts will find plenty of interest in the fixtures given elsewhere.

To-morrow the Scottish Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps compete for the "Dyer" Challenge Cup at Stonecutters. It is an inter-platoon competition and teams of eight men from each platoon fire Part II. of the Musketry Course, while there is also an "attack" competition and a Lewis Gun Competition. Major R. A. Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., M.C. (Adjutant of the Corps) will be the judge.

To-morrow morning a team from the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club play the Junior Section at Happy Valley.

BASEBALL JOTTINGS.

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE CONSULS TO OPEN SEASON'S GAMES.

[BY DON HOSOLUNA.]

The South China Athletic Association Baseball Nines held their first practice game on Thursday afternoon to give their manager and coach an opportunity to assign positions to each player. There were about 90 players on the diamond with the Lee brothers, Shing Lan and Shing Shun, from Canton. They made a good impression which augurs well for top honours.

The S.C. teams are not to be mistaken for first and second teams. Both belong to the front rank and they are to be distinguished by the names of "Dragons" and "Tigers."

This season's games will be opened by the Baseball Club and the Japanese on June 11th, instead of the winning team and the runners-up. This was due to the fact that South China, the winning team, have been split into two teams.

The Chinese players told me that they felt that the Americans and Japanese should, by right, open the season, as baseball is both the American and the Japanese national game. It was also stated that the Japanese and American Consuls have been invited to pitch and catch the first ball of the season.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

CHINESE BEAT INDIANS EASILY.

In the "A" division of the League, the Chinese Recreation Club gained a decisive victory over the Indian Recreation Club yesterday on their own courts at Causeway. The final scores were 57 games to 12 in their favour.

In anticipation of a close and even struggle, many members of both Clubs turned up to watch the match, but before the end of the first round the Chinese demonstrated that they were the better team. They led by 5 games in the first round and increased their lead to 14 in the second round and eventually won by 15 games.

A feature of the match was the excellent play and combination of Ng Sze Cheung and M. K. Lo, who secured 22 games in all. No doubt their wide match experience was a valuable asset, but they also played particularly well. Ng Sze Cheung and C. Chou also aggregated 22 games.

The Indians greatly disappointed their supporters and failed to put up the fight expected of them. Their three pairs scored 15-14 and 13 games respectively.

The detailed scores were as follows:

Ng Sze Cheung and C. Chou (C.R.C.) beat S. H. Ismail and J. A. Cassumbhoy (I.R.C.) 5-3
beat H. D. Rungjahn and M. Razack (I.R.C.) 5-3
beat A. H. Rungjahn and S. A. Rungjahn (I.R.C.) 6-5

M. W. Lo and Yew Man (C.R.C.) beat S. H. Ismail and J. A. Cassumbhoy (I.R.C.) 5-3
beat H. D. Rungjahn and M. Razack (I.R.C.) 3-5
beat A. H. Rungjahn and S. A. Rungjahn (I.R.C.) 5-6

Total: Chinese R.C., 57; Indian R.C., 12.

The League table for the "A" division stands as follows:

Chinese R.C. 3 3 0 3
Indian R.C. 3 2 1 2
University 2 1 1 1
A.B.K. 2 1 1 1
Kowloon C.C. 2 1 1 1
Hong Kong C.C. 2 0 2 0
I.R.C. 2 0 2 0

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The list of matches for to-day is as follows:

"A" Division.
Hong Kong C.C. v. M.B.K.
United Services R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Indian R.C. v. University.

"B" Division.
Hong Kong C.C. v. M.B.K.
Nippon Club v. Craignower.
Recreio v. Indian R.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Royal Engineers
South China A.A. v. United Services R.C.

"C" Division.
Craignower v. R.A.O.C.
K.B.S.F.P.A. v. Nippon Club.
Recreio v. Taikoo R.C.
Chinese R.C. v. Netherlands T.C.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.
"C" Division.
South China A.A. v. Chinese R.C.

AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.
The postponed American Tournament of the Civil Service Cricket Club will be played to-morrow at Happy Valley commencing at 3.15 p.m.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.
CLUB SINGLES FINAL.

TROPHY WON OUTRIGHT.

The final of the Club Singles Championship was decided on the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts yesterday, the finalists being S. E. Green and G. W. Sewell. It was a hard fought match, Green having the edge in the first set, but Sewell won the second set 6-4. Green claimed it after fourteen games had been played. He then took the third set without the loss of a single game.

LAWN BOWLS.

THE MATCHES FOR TO-DAY.

FIXTURES AND TEAMS.

Last Saturday's matches resulted much as expected, although only four out of seven arranged could be played owing to the condition of the greens, following the rain storms.

Craignower C.C. have improved their position in the First Division by defeating the Police R.C. on their own ground.

The Club de Recreio spoilt the sequence of home wins on the previous Saturday by losing to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 23 shots.

At the Valley last week the Civil Service second string lost to the East Point R.C. by ten shots. The latter won on a green where they lost last year.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

To-day's fixture card contains some matches whose results may have an important bearing on the League Championships.

Playing at home, the Craignower C.C. should pull off the points against the Bowling Green Club. A year ago the same club lost to the C.C.C. on the same green by 17 shots. The result this year should, however, be closer in view of a strengthened visiting team.

The Kowloon Cricket Club are at home to the Kowloon Dock R.C., but here the result appears to be very hard to forecast, but the visitors are bidding for League honours.

The Civil Service C.C. should win against the Taikoo R.C., although last year, when the match was played by mutual arrangement at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the Taikoo side won by ten shots.

SECOND DIVISION.

Taikoo's second string should have the advantage of ground in their match against the K.C.C. Last year the home side won by 33 shots.

The Reereio are playing at home against the Civil Service C.C., and the match appears to be an open one.

General opinion is in favour of the Yacht Club in their match at home to the Craignower C.C., whom they beat last year by 11 shots.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club entertain the East Point R.C. and a close game should result.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The complete list of Lawn Bowls League matches arranged for to-day is as under:

First Division.
Craignower C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon Docks R.C.
Civil Service C.C. v. Taikoo R.C.

Second Division.
Taikoo R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Club de Recreio v. Civil Service C.C.
Royal H.K.Y.C. v. Craignower C.C.
Kowloon B.G.C. v. East Point R.C.

THE TEAMS.
The following teams have been selected for to-day:

First Division.
Kowloon Bowling Green Club—Hale, Hatt, Slipper, and Warren (skip); Ferguson, Cuff, Dixon, and Wyllie (skip); McIntosh, Stoham, Budding, and MacLachlan (skip).

Kowloon C.C.—Gorvin, Labrum, Pedham, and Davidson (skip); Edwards, Lyal, Smith, and Lammett (skip); Gittins, Lawrence, Hamble, and Herridge (skip).

Yacht Club—Williamson, Vaux, Greig, and Davies (skip); Bullock, Black, Thornhill, and G. P. Edwards (skip); Reed, Wood, Wynne-Jones, and Shields (skip).

Taikoo R.C.—Maxwell, Boyle, Wainman, and Mathews (skip); Richmond, Spiers, Munro, and Dinnen (skip); Grimes, Warnock, Chalmers, and McKechnie (skip).

East Point Recreation Club—F. G. Sanwags, R. W. Williamson, R. McKellar, and R. W. Lee (skip); S. Baker, G. Vickers, A. K. Henderson, and H. M. McTavish (skip); G. M. Shaw, A. Webster, R. H. Whiteford, and A. T. Hamilton (skip).

Craignower Cricket Club—A. E. Conner, J. Lely, F. H. Williams, and W. T. Brightman (skip); D. K. Kharas, Y. Abbas, H. Beer, and F. T. Knott (skip); W. E. Nicholson, A. Razack, C. A. Rodrigues, and A. Kitchell (skip).

Club de Recreio—P. A. Yvanovich, F. X. Silva, C. Silva, and L. C. R. Souza (skip); C. F. Vas, J. G. Ozorio, F. E. Remedios, and J. Ribeiro (skip); J. A. V. Ribeiro, E. M. Remedios, C. E. Marques, and A. Ribeiro (skip).

Kowloon C.C.—Goodwin Smith, Pile, and Gibson (skip); Abraham, Kern, Hill, and Tackei (skip); Hirst, Hyde, Wragge, and Pile (skip).

Craignower C.C.—F. Luz, C. S. Roselle, E. Aruelli, and D. Ramjahn (skip); F. J. Neves, D. Fritz, W. B. Musket, and U. M. Omar (skip); L. A. Rose, M. A. Sousa, C. Bennett, and B. Bassa (skip).

Civil Service C.C.—Beattie, Rose, Haynes, and Taylor (skip); Jones, Holdman, Luck, and Alderman (skip); Strang, Simmonds, Archibald, and Massey (skip).

(Continued on next Column).

GOLF.

TO-MORROW'S STARTING TIMES.

FANLING.

9.25 a.m. J. Bottomley and S. T. Butlin.
9.32 " J. Coulthart and G. E. Ellams.
9.36 " C. C. Stark and A. Leach.
9.40 " Col. Ahern and Major Rowell.
9.44 " H. G. Hegarty and G. Edwards.
9.48 " Major Ogilvy and Capt. Hankey.
9.52 " Col. Boylan Smith and V. M. Grayburn.
9.56 " T. D. E. Pendered and D. G. Bruce.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26th.

The climax to a day of thrills in the Amateur Golf Championship at Hoylake, including a rapid succession of defeats of British internationalists, was the dramatic struggle watched by a crowd of 3,000, keyed up to a tense pitch of excitement, in which the New Zealanders, Dr. Gillies, defeated the young American student, Haley, in the fifth round. Dr. Gillies won at the eighteenth hole by one up.

Haley, Tolley's conqueror, had beaten Major Thornburn, the Sunningdale player, in the fourth round by 3 and 1, and it aroused the whisper: "Is this youthful Yankee a menace after all?"

Haley in his match with Gillies was two up at the eighth, and although he lost the next five to become three down, he continued to smile and playing confidently squared the match at the sixteenth. The seventeenth was halved, but Haley was bunkered at the eighteenth and lost the match.

In the course of the day the English Internationalists, E. F. Storey, Rex Hartley and C. Beddard and the Scottish Internationalists, W. L. Hope, T. Torrance, W. A. Murray and T. Jamieson, were all eliminated.

The struggle has now reached the closing stages, the last eight in the competition consisting of the Australian champion, Nettelfield; Tweedie; Stourbridge; Roger Wedderburn; Dr. Gillies (New Zealand); Montgomery (Stoke Poles); Johnson (Royal and Ancient); Landale; the unemployed Liverpool nineteen-year-old; and McNair (Renfrew).

Abe Mitchell Operated Upon.
LONDON, May 26th.
Abe Mitchell has been operated for appendicitis, and is progressing favourably.

Kowloon Bowling Green Club—Hale, Hatt, Slipper, and Warren (skip); Ferguson, Cuff, Dixon, and Wyllie (skip); McIntosh, Stoham, Budding, and MacLachlan (skip).

Kowloon C.C.—Gorvin, Labrum, Pedham, and Davidson (skip); Edwards, Lyal, Smith, and Lammett (skip); Gittins, Lawrence, Hamble, and Herridge (skip).

Yacht Club—Williamson, Vaux, Greig, and Davies (skip); Bullock, Black, Thornhill, and G. P. Edwards (skip); Reed, Wood, Wynne-Jones, and Shields (skip).

Taikoo R.C.—Maxwell, Boyle, Wainman, and Mathews (skip); Richmond, Spiers, Munro, and Dinnen (skip); Grimes, Warnock, Chalmers, and McKechnie (skip).

East Point Recreation Club—F. G. Sanwags, R. W. Williamson, R. McKellar, and R. W. Lee (skip); S. Baker, G. Vickers, A. K. Henderson, and H. M. McTavish (skip); G. M. Shaw, A. Webster, R. H. Whiteford, and A. T. Hamilton (skip).

Craignower Cricket Club—A. E. Conner, J. Lely, F. H. Williams, and W. T. Brightman (skip); D. K. Kharas, Y. Abbas, H. Beer, and F. T. Knott (skip); W. E. Nicholson, A. Razack, C. A. Rodrigues, and A. Kitchell (skip).

Club de Recreio—P. A. Yvanovich, F. X. Silva, C. Silva, and L. C. R. Souza (skip); C. F. Vas, J. G. Ozorio, F. E. Remedios, and J. Ribeiro (skip); J. A. V. Ribeiro, E. M. Remedios, C. E. Marques, and A. Ribeiro (skip).

Kowloon C.C.—Goodwin Smith, Pile, and Gibson (skip); Abraham, Kern, Hill, and Tackei (skip); Hirst, Hyde, Wragge, and Pile (skip).

Craignower C.C.—F. Luz, C. S. Roselle, E. Aruelli, and D. Ramjahn (skip); F. J. Neves, D. Fritz, W. B. Musket, and U. M. Omar (skip); L. A. Rose, M. A. Sousa, C. Bennett, and B. Bassa (skip).

Civil Service C.C.—Beattie, Rose, Haynes, and Taylor (skip); Jones, Holdman, Luck, and Alderman (skip); Strang, Simmonds, Archibald, and Massey (skip).

INTERPORT BOWLS.

An invitation has been sent by the Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association to Shanghai to send a team to Hong Kong this year for the interport fixture. At present it is not known whether conditions in the North will permit of a team visiting the Colony, but a reply will be received here, when the matter has been discussed by the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association. It is to be hoped that the interport will take place, and there does not seem anything much to prevent it, as the bowls team will not be drawn to any large extent from H. M. Forces.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LANCASHIRE BEAT GLAMORGAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26th.

Playing at Swansea Lancashire defeated Glamorgan by ten wickets. Lancashire went in first and ran up 281, toward which Green contributed 78.

Glamorgan collapsed against Richard Tyldesley's slow bowling and were all dismissed for 93 runs. Tyldesley took four wickets for 16 runs.

Following on, Glamorgan fared better, their innings realising 208, of which Bell made 55. With only one wicket down for 2 runs, Lancashire ran out easy winners.

Scores:—Lancashire: 283 and 11 for one. Glamorgan: 93 and 208.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND DEFEATS FRANCE.

PARIS, May 26th.

In glorious weather before a crowd of over twenty-five thousand, England defeated France in the Soccer International by six goals to nil.

THE DERBY.

SICKLE AND CALL BOY THE FAVOURITES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26th.

The latest Derby betting figures are as follows:—

Sickle 9/2 (t and o)
Call Boy 5/1 (t and o)
Adam's Apple 7/1 (t and o)
Hot Night 9/1 (t and o)
Lone Knight 100/7 (t and o)
Money-maker 100/7 (t and o)
Damon 250/1 (t and o)

Richest Record In Stake Money.

Wednesday's Derby Race will show the richest record in stake money, namely £13,315, of which the successful owner will receive £12,115 with an additional £500 if the winner is a homebred horse.

Probable Starters.

LATER.

The Derby probabilities are:—

Adam's Apple, J. Leach.
Adieu, Marshall.
Appiecross, J. Childs.
Birthright, Garnett.
Call Boy, Elliott.
Curialis, R. Jones.
Damon, P. Beasley.
Double Barrel, Jelliss.
Flashing Star, Dick.
Hossan, Smirke.
Hotnight, Wragge.
Kineardine, H. Brasley.
Knight of Grael, Winter.
Lone Knight, Steve Donoghue.
Money-maker, Beary.
Parke, Butler.
Resigouche, C. Childs.
Shannon, F. Lane.
Sickle, Weston.
Silverstead, F. Fox.
Son and Heir, Evans.
Segramonde, A. Burns.
Tattoo, Perryman.

Fourth Hand, Jack's Son and Treat have no jockeys, so far.

CALCUTTA SWEEP.

TOTAL OF HALF A MILLION STERLING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, May 26th.

The Calcutta Sweep subscriptions are approximately £500,000. The winner will receive 40 per cent.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

The half-yearly meeting of members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club is to be held in the Jockey Club Room (Hong Kong Club Annex) on Friday, June 10th, at 12.30 p.m.

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

HIS RELEASE APPROACHING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26th.

Horatio Bottomley is due for release from Maidstone Gaol on August 9th.

The whole country will be intensely interested in his plans and movements. Up to now nobody has known what they will be.

Recently an article appeared in a Sunday paper by Mr. R. C. Knight, D.S.O., M.C., ex-Town Clerk of Guildford, who was convicted for misappropriating public money and for sixteen months met and spoke to Bottomley almost every day in Maidstone Gaol. It revealed Bottomley as he now is, his plans, and hopes, and fears. The writer met Bottomley on an intimate footing almost daily. During long months they worked together, discussed law, prison, and life. Bottomley told of his reactions to prison life, revealed his personality with the greatest frankness, and outlined his amazing plans for the future.

TRIPS TO JAVA.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AN IDEAL HOLIDAY.

Java appears to be an ideal place in which to spend short local leaves. The following is a programme taking just over three weeks, drawn up by the Java-China Japan Line.

Thursday (fortnight) J.C.J.L. steamer leaves Hong Kong.

Friday (of following week). Arrive at Tandjong Priok (Batavia). Motor cars will be waiting at the dock. Sightseeing in the old town.

In the afternoon drive through the new suburbs Menteng and Gondangdia, visit swimming Bath at Tjikini.

Overnight in Weltevreden to Bandoeng, via Buitenzorg, Soekaboemi. In Buitenzorg for the Botanical Gardens. Lunch at Soekaboemi.

Sunday.—From Bandoeng to Garoet, via Penalengan Patjet. In the morning sightseeing at Bandoeng, after lunch proceed to Garoet.

Monday.—Excursion to the Papandayan crater.

Tuesday.—From Garoet to Poerwokerto, via Koenigman, Tosari. Stay overnight at Poerwokerto.

Wednesday.—From Poerwokerto to Djokja. In the afternoon see the permanent exhibition of native arts and crafts. Overnight at Djokja.

Thursday.—See the Prambanan Temple Ruins, the Sultans' graves at Pasar Gedeh (visiting day, Thursday only).

In the afternoon, proceed from Djokja to the Borobudur.

Arrive at the Borobudur at 4.30 p.m.

Friday.—Arise early in order to view sunrise from the upper terrace. Breakfast should be ordered in advance.

After sunrise see the different Stupas and Reliefs.

Leave Borobudur in plenty of time to catch steamer of the K.P.M. Express Service, leaving Semarang at 4 p.m.

Steamer of the Java-China-Japan Line leaves Batavia at 12 noon.

Sunday (of following week).—Arrive at Hong Kong.

The fare by the Java-China-Japan line from Hong Kong to Batavia and return is \$300 with a time limit of six months for the return trip.

CHAPLIN COMING TO LONDON.

FILM COMEDIAN TO PRODUCE THERE IN OCTOBER.

H. G. WELLS PICTURE.

Rumours regarding the future movements of Charlie Chaplin are settled with the interesting news that the famous film comedian will come to London in October, when "The Circus," which he has been making for nearly two years, will be shown at the New Gallery.

"The Circus" is now complete, except for one sequence (i.e., movement), and the privileged few who have seen it say without hesitation that it is by far the funniest thing that Charlie Chaplin has ever made.

There is every reason to believe that when the comedian comes to London he will produce a film there, probably "The Suicide Club" which has nothing to do with Stevenson's "Hampton Club" but is an original story—and not tragic.

As Chaplin has retained his English nationality, Allied Artists, the organisation with which he is associated, are thus in the happy position, of having the services of the most popular screen actor in the world for the production of a British film under the new régime.

Allied Artists also claim the services of another well-known Englishman who has made name in Hollywood, this being Mr. Frank Lloyd, the director of "The Sea Hawk." This was the film that introduced the sea-battle devices which have since become still more widely known through "Ben Hur." Mr. Lloyd is also coming to London to make an English film.

He is Glasgow born and formerly appeared on the London stage. Then he went to Hollywood, earning at first £1 a day. He succeeded, and in 1914 had arranged to produce the "Sea Hawk," but returned home for war service. He finally realised his ambition with the Rafael Sabatini story nine years later.

The H.G. Wells Film.

Mr. Edward Godal announces that he has secured Mr. D. W. Griffith to direct the H. G. Wells' film, "The Peace of the World," which will be partly made in England, and for

THE JAPANESE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

DETAILS OF CRUISERS, DESTROYERS, ETC.

FOR SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC.

Since Japan has virtually notified her assent to the proposal of President Coolidge, to a conference with the idea of effecting a three-Power naval treaty (as France and Italy have declined to take part) the question of her current programme of warship construction assumes accentuated interest. This programme provides for the laying down during the present year of four cruisers, of 10,000 tons apiece, fifteen destroyers, four submarines, one aircraft carrier, one min-layer, and three gunboats. That Japan is quite sincere in her desire to co-operate in any international movement for restriction of sea armaments there can be no question. It is interesting to learn that only the day before he was due to sail, Capt. Toyoda, who completed his term as Japan Naval Attaché in London about the middle of March, was instructed by cable to remain on in England for the present, so as to keep in close touch with the progress of President Coolidge's proposals.

The new cruisers will be of the *Yodo* class, with a speed of about 33 knots, corresponding with that of our own *Kent*s. It is believed that they will carry a more formidable armament than any of the "treaty" cruisers yet designed whilst adhering strictly to the restrictions of calibre. Assuming that the four vessels are completed within the estimated time Japan will have, by 1931, twelve scouting cruisers and seven light cruisers of post-war design. The fifteen destroyers are to be vessels of 1,500 tons, with an unusually large radius of action. The submarines, likewise, are to be of the ocean type, and it is stated that they will have a submerged displacement of considerably over 2,000 tons. Nominal, they are intended as fleet units for service in the Pacific, but the possession of the "mandate islands," with their potentialities as submarine-bases, would give Japan an opportunity to employ them much more effectively than in fleet flotilla work in the event of war in the Pacific. Her strength in destroyers by 1931 will include sixty-one modern craft all over 1,000 tons, and twenty-nine below that displacement, whilst of submarines she will have by that time twenty-seven of more than 1,000 tons and sixty-six below that size. The new aircraft carrier will give her four vessels of this type. To what degree she may be prepared to relax her constructional plans must naturally depend upon the British and American proposals. The *Christian Science Monitor*, one of the greatest and most influential newspapers in the United States, boldly announced to support the naval forces which come to agreement in the President's plan against those which do not. This is the first definite proposal of a defensive association we have yet come across from an American source. *Naval and Military Record*.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 27th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.67	29.65	29.61
Temperature...	83	74	85
Humidity...	61	90	72
Wind...	E	E	West
Direction...	3	1	3
Force...	B	C	C
Weather...	B	C	C
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.10

Highest open-air Temperature, 26th: 82
Lowest open-air Temperature, 27th: 74

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 28th to June 3rd, 1927.

High Water.				Low Water.			
Days of Week.	Date of Month.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Days of Week.	Date of Month.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
Sat.	28	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.
		7 21	6 0			1 48	1 8
		7 49	5 4			1 38	1 1
Sun.	29	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.
		7 51	6 5			2 35	1 1
		8 51	5 2			2 11	1 4
Mon.	30	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.
		9 52	4 9			3 32	0 8
		10 57	7 3			2 42	2 7
Tues.	31	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.
		10 52	4 6			4 8	0 4
		11 52	7 5			3 11	2 0
Wed.	1	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.
		11 51	4 8			4 53	0 3
		12 10	6 7			5 38	3 1
Thur.	2	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.
		12 0	5 3			6 3	0 4
		12 41	7 8			6 27	0 6

UNITED STATES AIRSHIPS.

HUGE AERIAL SCOUTS.

BIG CRUISING RADIUS.

It will probably give pause for thought to the opponents of the airship in England to learn that the United States Navy Department has invited tenders for the construction of two dirigibles. The specifications state that the capacity of these aircraft is to be 6,000,000 cubic feet, or 1,000,000 cubic feet more than our own *R.100* and *R.101*. The airships are required primarily for scouting at sea, and to this end must have a wide radius of action. The total engine power must be capable of developing a cruising speed of not less than 70 knots at an elevation of 3,000 feet when flying in calm air, and the vessels are to have an endurance of not less than 130 hours at an average speed of 50 knots, which means a radius of 4,500 knots, or about the same as that of our own new airships. The armament is to consist of machine-guns, and several airplanes will be carried by each of the dirigibles. Whilst they are to be constructed for inflation by helium it is laid down that the use of hydrogen must also be considered in building the interiors of the craft. The dimensions are limited to 780 feet overall length, extreme depth 155 feet, and extreme width 130 feet.

British Conditions Different.
The strategical conditions which confront the United States Navy are, of course, entirely different from those which any European Power has to contemplate. Both of her extensive seaboard are some thousands of miles distant from the nearest potential naval enemy. Therefore it is obvious why she attaches such importance to the question of a very wide cruising radius for her scouting aircraft. But we are far from clear as to whether her needs would not be more effectively served by big and fast aircraft carriers operating with, or independently of, the Fleet. The British Navy has made it abundantly plain that it wants to have nothing to do with the new airships under construction, and in all his references to the possible military value of those craft, Sir Samuel Hoare has omitted any suggestion that they might prove of use to the Fleet. The Navy saw too much of the failures of the Zeppelins to believe that the causes of those failures can ever be remedied by any progress in aerodynamic science. The fundamental disabilities of the airship must always remain. Moreover—and this is the clinching point in the view of naval men—the aeroplane answers all the essential purposes of aircraft in war so much more effectively and with such infinitely greater reliability than the airship that no case can really be shown for the latter as a fleet auxiliary. Still, the career of the new United States dirigibles will be watched with interest and sympathy by our own sea service. *Naval and Military Record*.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

MAY 28th, 1927, Sunday Afternoon Session.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Preacher:—Rev. H. Copley Moyle.
Evening at 6 p.m.
Preacher:—Rev. H. A. Wittenbach.
Social gathering after Evening at the Hall. Music and Light Refreshments.
Service Men Specially Welcome. [97]

UNION CHURCH (KENNEDY ROAD).

SUNDAY SERVICES, May 29th:—
Sunday School at 9.45 a.m.
Morning Service at 10.30 a.m.
Hymns: 127, 314, 600 and 463.
Preacher:—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.
Hymns: 34, 330, 423 and 673.
Preacher:—Rev. Frank Short.
WEDNESDAY, June 1st, at 8.15 p.m.—
Sojourners and Sailors' Christian Association.
FRIDAY, June 3rd, at 8.30 p.m.—
Christian Endeavour Meeting and Social Hour. [95]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

MCDONNELL ROAD, BELOW BOWEN ROAD TRAM STATION.
SUNDAY SERVICE, May 29th, at 11.15 a.m.—
Subject:—"AGENT AND MODERN NEUROLOGY, ALIAS MELMERISM AND HYPNOTISM, DENOUNCED."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.—
Reading Room at above address, open—
Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room [87]

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESS	FROM
Chung	Shanghai
Berovitz	Antakishoka
Pechatkin	Kobe
Tamasaki	Kobe

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESS	FROM
Charles Anderson, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	Pennygrain
Darragh, Passenger Alhos, Shanghai Guide	Kobe
Natha Singh, 24, Watchman, Kowloon	Singapore

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ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD RE-PRINTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1926.
Revised by Members.
PRICE
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Cuticura Comforts Tender Aching Irritated Feet
Bathe the feet for several minutes with Cuticura Soap and warm water, then follow with a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed in. This treatment is most successful in relieving and comforting tired, hot, aching, burning feet.
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. (British Patent) Cuticura, Ltd., 28, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
"Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MANTUA".
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 26th MAY, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Godowns at Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 14th June, 1927, or they will not be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hong Kong, 26th May, 1927. [4965]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "BERENGAR" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Porto, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.
All Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th of May, 1927, will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashie at 10 a.m. on the 27th of May, 1927.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.
Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1927. [4967]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I., A.B.O., Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers. Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 168' R.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.B.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven reversible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Works.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. W. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "SARPEDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Godown. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 26th May.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [4966]

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CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.

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OUTWARD.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SINKIANG" ... On 28th May, 4 p.m.
 SHANGHAI, NINGPO, SWATOW, & SINGAPORE ... On 28th May, 4 p.m.
 AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "ANHUI" ... On 29th May, 6 a.m.
 SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KAYING" ... On 29th May, 10 a.m.
 HAIPHONG ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 29th May, 10 a.m.
 AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUNNING" ... On 31st May, 6 a.m.
 HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ... "TEAN" ... On 2nd June, 10 a.m.
 SWATOW & SHANGHAI "LINAN" ... On 3rd June, Noon
 SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SHANTUNG" ... On 4th June, 4 p.m.
 AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "KWEIYANG" ... On 5th June, 6 a.m.
 SWATOW & BANGKOK "KALGAN" ... On 5th June, 10 a.m.
 SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 5th June, Noon
 WEIHOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "HUICHOW" ... On 6th June, 4 p.m.
 SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, have now been reduced to
 \$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.
 For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DEPART HONG KONG ON OR ABOUT	ARRIVE SYDNEY ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	8th July	15th July
CHANGTE	5th August	12th August
TAIPING	2nd September	9th September

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 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.
 S.S. "ELPENOR" ... Via Suez Canal ... 5th June.
 S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" ... Via Suez Canal ... 19th June.
 Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG
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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY FAST MOTOR VESSELS

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M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 6th June, 1927.

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Regular Four-weekly Service between
 Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and
 Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 13th June, 1927
 S.S. "GEMMA" ... 10th July, 1927
 S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 7th Aug., 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "GEMMA" ... 2nd June, 1927
 S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 27th June, 1927
 S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 25th July, 1927

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone: Central No. 1574. Agents, York Building.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

May 26th.
 Hop Sang, British str., 1,539 tons, Capt. W. J. Booker, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson Co.
 Schacken, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. R. Jentoft, from Saigon, which port she left on May 22nd with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36—Fau Yuen Hong.
 Taitan, French str., 907 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37—M.M.
 Tringa, British str., 2,836 tons, Capt. D. O. Jones, from Kobe, Hakata and Saitozaki, in ballast, lying at Kowloon Bay, A.P.C.
 Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., 3,776 tons, Capt. B. Matsukasa, from Yokohama and Moji. The latter port she left on May 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—N.Y.K.
 Yangchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. C. P. Miller, from Newchwang and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C10—B & S.

May 27th.
 Chanta, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. Thos. G. Beer, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B3—B & S.
 Calenz, German str., 3,397 tons, Capt. W. Rohrer, from Tsingtau and Shanghai. The latter port she left on May 24th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—Mellers & Co.
 Fairbank, British motor ship, 2,133 tons, Capt. S. Clark, from Chinnampo, which port she left on May 22nd, in ballast, lying at buoy No. A6—Bank Line.

Harpoon, British str., 1,393 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Peking via Singapore. The latter port she left on May 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C11—Douglas S.S. Co.

Mura, British str., 3,975 tons, Capt. E. J. Thornton, R.N.R., from Shanghai, which port she left on May 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
 Maru Maru, Japanese str., Capt. Y. Kotori, from Shanghai, which port she left on May 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf, N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

May 27th.
 Archer, for Swatow.
 Chanta, for Swatow.
 Calenz, for Manila.
 Chanta, for Chinwangtao.
 Fairbank, for Hongkong.
 Fairbank, for Haiphong.
 Harpoon, for Swatow.
 Harpoon, for Swatow.
 Ho Sang, for Singapore.
 Luchuan, for Miri.
 Mura, for Singapore.
 Maru Maru, for Singapore.
 Wakasa Maru, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per P. & O. s.s. Maru, from Yokohama to London, on May 27th—Mr. and Mrs. R. Bennett, Mr. E. Jefferson, Mr. T. Storer, Mr. H. E. Hyde, Miss M. Whiteley, Miss S. Whiteley, Mrs. S. Weiss, Mr. R. E. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Walton, Mr. E. A. Yates, Mr. P. A. Morton, Miss I. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. H. Imura, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mann and infant, Mrs. G. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. O. White, Mrs. G. V. Gilliland and child, infant and nurse, Mr. W. E. Annett, Mr. A. B. Gildroy, Mrs. Ferrier, Mr. E. W. Broadwith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ingstad, Mr. W. L. Gerard, Mrs. H. Hennis, Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. Yep's Servant, Mr. A. Chana, Miss L. Bennett, Miss G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Gain and infant, Miss M. G. Kessler, Mrs. F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blix and child, Mr. T. Dorrali, Mr. G. F. Newsam, Mr. W. R. Lemarchand, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Nash, Mr. H. Hobday, Mr. A. H. Dodd, Master S. Hancock and Miss M. Hancock, Mr. F. B. Walker, Miss E. A. Rossiter, Mrs. J. C. Harlow and child, Mrs. and Miss Wood and child, Mr. P. Lavelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harland, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Foster and two children, Mrs. C. A. Mober, Mr. and child, Capt. H. A. de Berry, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. R. James and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ralph, Mr. J. Whitrow, Mr. D. Summers, Miss L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carey, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cranfield and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Robertson and infant and child, Mrs. L. C. Gray, Lt.-Col. Wilkinson, D.S.O., Miss D. Wilson, Mr. A. H. Sumner, Capt. R. G. Atkinson, Vancouver, Fly's Officer, F. C. Miss I. Baul, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Mosse and child, Mr. D. M. Dunn, Abdul Abi Mohamed, Ali Djana, Joseph Farah, Patrick Murphy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due July 15th.
 Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 20th.
 Anjara (E. & A.), due July 30th.
 Bengali (Swedish East Asiatic), due June 28th.
 Benarich (Ben. Line), due tomorrow.
 Despatch (Blue Funnel), due June 25th.
 Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due June 30th.
 Fulda (Melchers), due Monday.
 Helanus (Blue Funnel), due June 23rd.
 Lion (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
 Kalgan (P. & O.), due June 9th.
 Khyber (P. & O.), due July 7th.
 Macedonia (P. & O.), due June 23rd.
 Machan (Blue Funnel), due June 12th.
 Novara (P. & O.), due June 28th.
 Orizeta (Blue Funnel), due June 5th.
 Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.
 Persus (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.
 Phalaris (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.
 President Jackson (D.S. & A.M.L.), due June 6th.
 President Monroe (D.S. & A.M.L.), due June 6th.
 President Pierce (D.S. & A.M.L.), due May 29th.
 Pygmaeus (Blue Funnel), due June 17th.
 Raissa (Hamburg Amerika Linie), due June 1st.
 Rivalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.
 Rhocour (Blue Funnel), due July 27th.
 St. Albans (E. & A.), due June 6th.
 Tabasco (B.L. & A.), due June 30th.
 Taina (B.L. & A.), due June 11th.
 Tenda (E. & A.), due May 31st.
 Teuchoclos (Blue Funnel), due July 29th.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE)

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI
 KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th
 PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, June 21st
 PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Tuesday, July 5th
 PRESIDENT GRANT ... Tuesday, July 19th
 PRESIDENT MADISON ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE
 SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
June 1	Seattle	Leviathan	July 2	Cbrg-Smptn July 8
June 15	San Francisco	Olympic	July 9	Cbrg-Smptn July 15
June 15	Seattle	Geo. Washington	July 13	Cbrg-Smptn July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Homer	July 23	Cbrg-Smptn July 29
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	Cbrg-Smptn Aug. 7
July 6	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	Cbrg-Smptn Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	Cbrg-Smptn Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	Cbrg-Smptn Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	Cbrg-Smptn Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	Cbrg-Smptn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	Cbrg-Smptn Sept. 12
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	Cbrg-Smptn Sept. 23

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
 KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, June 1st, 8 a.m.
 PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, June 15th
 PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, June 29th
 PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Wednesday, July 13th
 PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, July 27th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.
 VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
 PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—
 GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, June 21st, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT HAYES ... Tuesday, July 19th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT FOLK ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... May 30th, 6.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT MONROE ... June 7th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT JACKSON ... June 7th, 8.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT TAFT ... June 13th, 8.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT WILSON ... June 21st, 6.00 a.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).

Telephone: Central 3477, 2478 & 795.

I N D O - C H I N A

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAO via SWATOW
 CANTON ... "HOPSANG" ... Sunday, 29th May, at 10 a.m.
 SANDAKAN ... "MINGSANG" ... Monday, 30th May, at 4 a.m.
 SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI ... "HINSANG" ... Monday, 30th May, at 3 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... "YUSANG" ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 10 a.m.
 KOBE via AMOY & MOJI ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 10 a.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KUTSANG" ... Wednesday, 1st June, at 7 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "MINGSANG" ... Wednesday, 1st June, at 10 a.m.
 OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ... "FOOKSANG" ... Saturday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.
 TIENTSIN via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "SUISANG" ... Sunday, 5th June, at 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "WAISHING" ... Sunday, 5th June, at 10 a.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Wednesday, 8th June, at 10 a.m.
 TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSING" ... Sunday, 12th June, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENREG" (via Oran) ... 2nd June.
 Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (via Oran) ... 2nd July.
 Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran) ... 27th July.
 Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... 24th August.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... Due Hong Kong.
 Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 11th June.
 Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... 7th July.
 Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY" ... 25th July.
 Motor Vessel "GLEGARRY" ... 4th August

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

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NEW YORK BERTH.

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S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... sails on or about 19th June

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
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 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
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 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10s.0d.
 LONDON ... £80.0s.0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hong Kong.
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 23rd June
 M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 21st July

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hong Kong.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 9th June
 M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 25th June
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 26th July

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 3rd June
 S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th June

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
 Telephone: Central 1030. Agents.

DOUGLAS' STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING ... Tuesday, the 31st May, at 2 p.m.
 HAIHONG ... Saturday, the 4th June, at 1 p.m.
 HAIHONG ... Tuesday, the 7th June, at 1 p.m.

* Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
 General Managers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

STEAMERS.	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 13	July 16	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 31
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

CONNECTING SAILINGS TO EUROPEAN PORTS.

MONTROSE	June 24	E/AMERICA	Aug. 31
MONTCLARE	July 16	MONTROSE	Sept. 16
MINNEDOSA	Aug. 5	MONTCLARE	Nov. 18

Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
June 7	June 9	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 18
June 28	June 30	EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 9

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAO."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." [15]

N.Y.K. LINE

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 31st May, at Noon
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 13th June, at Noon
* KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June, at 10 a.m.
(Calls Keelung & Los Angeles.)

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 4th June, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
MURORAN MARU ... Saturday, 28th May
SADO MARU ... Saturday, 11th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June, at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
ASUKA MARU ... Monday, 13th June
TAKAKA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 16th June

COLOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MOJI MARU ... Monday, 30th May
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 17th June

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MALACCA MARU (Moji direct) ... Saturday, 28th May
LYONS MARU ... Monday, 30th May
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Monday, 30th May
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 30th May

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depots.) [7]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

HEAVY ENTRIES BUT LITTLE CARGOES.

BRITISH ARRIVALS BEST.

Although 17 vessels arrived at the port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, freights for here and for ports beyond were low. Of the seventeen arrivals, ten were low. Of the seventeen arrivals, ten were British.

Fifteen vessels discharged here and freights to the amount of 10,653 tons were imported. Of these, 5,773 tons were general merchandise with 3,975 tons on seven British vessels. The balance was 3,300 tons of rice and 1,580 tons coal.

The two best returns were shown by the British steamers *Ho Sang* and *Yu Sang*. The former vessel arriving from Kobe and Amoy brought 1,596 tons and the latter steamer from Shanghai and Swatow, 1,100 tons.

Freights for ports beyond Hong Kong were carried by seven vessels whose manifests totalled 6,262 tons of general merchandise. Four British steamers accounted for 2,393 tons, and the two best returns were registered by Japanese steamers. The *s.s. Mochima Maru* from Yokohama and Nagasaki was responsible for 2,547 tons and the *Wakasa Maru*, 1,191 tons.

The arrivals and departures were: British, 10 arrivals and 6 departures; French, 2 arrivals and 2 departures; Norwegian, 1 arrival and 3 departures; Japanese, 3 arrivals and 4 departures; Chinese, 1 arrival and 1 departure; American, 2 departures; Dutch, 2 departures.

The following were the cargo carriers:—

S.S. Chuan (British) from Canton, 50 tons general for other ports.

S.S. Haiyang (British) from Penang and Singapore, 130 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. Ho Sang (British) from Canton, 106 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. Yu Sang (British) from Newchwang and Amoy, 69 tons general for Hong Kong and 500 tons for other ports.

S.S. Yu Sang (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, 1,100 tons general for Hong Kong and 500 tons for other ports.

S.S. Mantua (British) from London and Singapore, 620 tons general for Hong Kong and 500 tons for other ports.

S.S. Ho Sang (British) from Kobe and Amoy, 1,596 tons general for Hong Kong and 485 tons for other ports.

S.S. Inaba (British) from Singapore and Amoy, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. Tonkin (French) from Haiphong, 1,000 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. Baoban (French) from Saigon, 1,500 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. Hellen (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Swatow, 1,500 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. Sang Shon Maru (Japanese) from Shanghai and Swatow, 156 tons general for Hong Kong and 126 tons for other ports.

(Continued on next column).

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

"LEUNG KWONG" WRECK DISAPPEARS.

ANOTHER STOWAWAY CHARGED.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The wreck of the *s.s. Leung Kwong* lying at Capsicum Pass has entirely disappeared, according to masters of vessels going through the Channel. The funnel and masts were previously showing above deep water, and the red lights which were attached to the mast have gone with it.

It was rumoured that divers from one of H.M. ships were sent down to investigate whether or not the grilles were locked at the time of the sinking.

A vernacular paper announces that the body of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Donaldson, has been recovered, but the Water Police and agents both gave a complete denial of this, so far as they were concerned.

It is further alleged in the vernacular papers that the "pirates" in the vicinity of Capsicum Pass have in many cases picked up bodies of drowned passengers, and have taken from the bodies everything of value before reporting the find to the Police.

A Stowaway From Shanghai.

Before W. Schofield, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Patrick Murphy was charged with entering the Colony on the *s.s. Mochima Maru* as a stowaway from Shanghai. The defendant was a freeman on board the transport *Hermione* now in Shanghai.

Murphy admitted the offence and said that he was suffering from a disease which compelled him to come to Hong Kong for treatment. He was remanded until to-day for medical examination.

Passenger And Opium.

A Chinese, stated to be a cook on the *s.s. Sui An*, was fined \$350, or in default three months' hard labour yesterday, for being in possession of three tins of prepared opium. The Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindell, asked the man whether he used his position to smuggle opium, but the man, having pleaded guilty, made no reply.

The Mail.

The mail from London via Suez, dated April 25th and arriving here on Thursday by *Manila*, consisted of 546 bags and 138 sacks of parcels. (Continued on next column).

S.S. Wakasa Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji, 214 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,191 tons for other ports.

S.S. Fook Sang (Chinese) from Hongkong and Hoihow, 1,580 tons coal and 250 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. Mochima Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Nagasaki, 179 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,547 tons for other ports.

(Continued on next column).

The Kwong Chow Wan Run.

The *s.s. Pau Tai*, built by the Tung Yick Shipping Company, is soon to be added to the steamers now plying on the Hong Kong Macao-Kwang Chow Wan run.

H.M.S. "Hermes" Leaves Dock.

H.M.S. *Hermes*, left Kowloon Dock yesterday after being there for alterations to her ventilating system. The big aircraft carrier has now taken up her usual moorings off Wanchai.

Attracting Fish.

Said to have used bright lights in order to attract fish, two masters and one mistress of fishing junks were summoned before Lt. Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, for using the lights in a prohibited area, to wit, Channel Rocks. The male defendants were each fined \$5, and the woman, in view of a previous conviction, had to pay \$10.

Dangerous Goods.

Cargoes classified as dangerous were manifested on the *s.s. Mochima Maru* which came into port from Yokohama and Nagasaki yesterday. She carried 109 tons of Hydrochloric acid and matches.

Chinese Passengers' Entry.

The entry of Chinese deck passengers during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday totalled 1,453 persons. They were brought by seven steamers and most of them were from the Fukien districts.

Homeward Bound.

The P. & O. *s.s. Mocha* arrived in port yesterday morning en route for England. She sails for London via ports and Marseilles to-day at noon and takes the Home and Europe mail. Arriving here she had over 130 passengers of all classes, including children and servants on board. There were 65 first-class adults, and 46 second-class passengers. Also on board was one stowaway. There were over 20 passengers disembarking here.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday morning were as under:—
South Wall: *Hibernia* and *Onslaught*; East Wall, Subs. *L15* and *L16*; North Arm, *Woolston*; West Wall, *Titanic* and Subs. *L2* and *L3*.
In Dock, *Starling*; Taikoo Dock, *Apbis*; Kowloon Dock, *Hermes* and *Ladybird*; Coaling Camber, *L9*; Buoy 2, *Walsey*; Buoy 3, *Dragon*; Buoy 4, *Dauntless*; Buoy 6, *Prohisher*; Buoy 8, *Danar*; Buoy 11, *Thracian*; Buoy 13, *Marazion*; Buoy 15, *Ruthenia* and *Kharke*; Buoy 25, *France*; Buoy 26, H.S. *Maize*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR MAY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 28th	5.39 a.m.	7.02 p.m.
" 29th	5.39 "	7.02 "
" 30th	5.39 "	7.02 "
" 31st	5.39 "	7.03 "

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, & Hamburg ... 6th June.
S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 13th July.
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 13th Aug.

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 8th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th June.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th July.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chindo, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderits Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone: Central 4791.

[2]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MOREA"	10,953	24th May, Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	11th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	16th June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	26th June	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	9th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KAWALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALAMBA"	8,018	10th June	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TREBARTHA"	4,597	24th June	do.

† Cargo only.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	8,956	3rd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haikou, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports on route as inducement to cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand

Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TREBARTHA"	4,597	29th May, 7 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	16th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"NOVARA"	6,389	29th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KAWALPINDI"	16,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	18th Aug.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Sept.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	16th Sept.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	30th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.

† Cargo only. * Will not take passengers northwards.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Colonnade Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy, rheumatism, gotch swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gonorrhea, glandular swellings, or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.6, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS.

[7]

INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

* (Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.)

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

at specially reduced fares.

Agents

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Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927

Chief Manager.

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